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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Express Companies Council—The Erie Railroad Strike—Banquet to an Irish Patriot—Yacht Challenge—Fenian Congress Called—The Small Pox Diminishing—Bogus Cuban Bonds—Dr. Schoeppe not the German ex-Forger—A Stock Corner—Various Local Matters.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The meeting of the representatives of express companies, which has been in session here for some days past, adjourned this afternoon. The American, Merchants Union and Adams Express Companies, whose lines are principally involved in the negotiations, have arrived at a harmonious solution of all the questions at issue, embodied in a general agreement of all the Companies, which awaits only the signature of the United States Company, who were not represented, to make it effective.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The Erie Railroad strikers were in a despondent mood last evening, as no information whatever from their co-laborers along the line was received up to eleven o'clock last night. Many rumors were afloat concerning the action of the workmen in Buffalo, Susquehanna and Port Jervis, but none had the plausibility of official announcement. Some had it that the men at Port Jervis had unanimously left off work, while the others minded that all refused to strike, as they deemed the action of their brethren in Jersey City premature. Yesterday morning the customary meeting was held. There was a small attendance, and nothing of importance transpired. There were a few men at work in the shops yesterday, but none of the original strikers. About twenty new hands came over from New York, but the strikers, who were on the ground, interviewed them and persuaded nearly all of them to return.

A BANQUET.

The banquet given at Delmonico's this evening to John Martin, a distinguished Irish patriot, was a great success. Horace Greely presided. Among those present were John Mitchell, General Sweeny, Justice McCarthy, District Attorney Fellows, Judge Curtiss and others. Mr. Greeley, in his remarks, spoke highly of the devotedness of Martin to his country. Mitchell adverted to the sentiment of Irish emigrants on lands of the West. Toasts were proposed to the President of the United States, Governor of New York, our sister cities, Ireland, the patriots of Ireland, the press and women.

YACHT CHALLENGE.

Wm. Douglass, owner of the yacht Sappho, has published a challenge to any yacht in England, Britain or Ireland to sail against his craft, from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook, in the month of July, 1870. He also expresses his willingness to enter a race from Nahlight to Cherbourg Breakwater and back, in the first week of June.

A FENIAN CALL.

General O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a general congress of the organization to meet here Tuesday, April 19th, for the purpose of making final preparations for active hostilities. Invitation is extended to all Irish national organizations, including that of which John Savage is at the head, to send representatives.

HEALTH REPORT.

There are 207 cases of small pox in the city, confined to the eleventh, seventeenth and tenth wards. There are eighteen cases in Brooklyn. The disease is decreasing in both cities. The total deaths from all diseases in this city this week were 459, a decrease of 60 from last week.

BOGUS CUBAN BONDS.

A rumor is in circulation that Spanish agents have put in circulation a large amount of bogus Cuban bonds. The *Commercial* says there is every reason to believe it to be true, though the Spaniards stigmatize it as a base falsehood. The amount issued is said to be nearly $1,000,000.

AN INTIMIDATED WITNESS.

A witness in the Hoffman distillery case to-day stated for the defense that his previous evidence for the prosecution was untrue and was given under fear of a threat of another witness that unless he so testified he would be sent to the State prison for five years.

THE CERTIFICATE FILED.

The marriage certificate of A. D. Richardson and Mrs. Abby Sage, in the handwriting and certified to by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was yesterday filed at the office of the Register of Vital Statistics.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

The importers and dealers in sugar, at a meeting yesterday, discussed the proposed change in the tariff on that article. A schedule of tariffs was agreed to for presentation to Congress, together with a memorial asking its adoption.

RAM ATLANTA LOST.

News has been received of the shipwreck and total loss of the ram Atlanta, which had been sold to the Saimaw government, in the vicinity of Fortune Islands, previous to the 13th inst. It is presumed no lives were lost.

RAILROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of persons interested in the project of a Northern Pacific Railroad yesterday, the general opinion was that the work should be pushed forward vigorously in the approaching spring.

DR. SCHOEPPE.

Carl Linderman, a well known portrait painter of Philadelphia, says Paul Schoeppe, the Carlisle prisoner, is not the ex-forger of Berlin, whom he could recognize out of 10,000 men.

A STOCK CORNER.

It is said there is to be a close corner in Northwestern preferred stock, and that a veteran operator is to be squeezed. Another rumor says the Vanderbilt party are large buyers.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Gen. Gilmore sails on the Lafayette today on a two months' absence in Europe, to make certain engineering investigations for the Government.

Billy Edwards went into training yesterday for his fight with Sam Collyer for the light weight championship. Dooney Harris is Edwards' trainer. The fight is to come off on the 3d of March, and within four hundred miles of this city.

Dr. Harris, Sanitary Superintendent, says that the small pox is being rapidly got under control by the health officers. Every case discovered is at once sent to the hospital.

It is now claimed by respectable parties that there is not any truth in the affidavits lately made in regard to the extensive whisky frauds alleged to have been committed during 1866 and 1867 at a distillery in West Eighteenth street. It is said that all the persons who are accused will voluntarily surrender themselves.

William H. Sommers, *alias* Rice, *alias* Courtney, a notorious confidence operator, pickpocket and burglar of this city, was arrested last night for swindling Martin Lynch, a laboring man from Ohio, of two hundred dollars in greenbacks. Lynch was about embarking for Queenstown to bring out his family when he was accosted by this swindler.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Conviction of the Feightal Family Murderers—Death Sentence.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

HUNTINGDON, January 22.—The trial of Bohner and Vandenburg, murderers of the Feightal family, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree yesterday. They were both sentenced to death. On being asked if they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, Bohner was silent. Vandenburg replied that he was not guilty and knew nothing of the murder until he was arrested in Altoona.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Great Strike in France Ended—Deputy Rochefort Convicted and Sentenced—Austria Desires Friendship with France—New Press Law—Progress of the Council at Rome—News from Baker's African Expedition—West India Advices.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 22.—About three thousand five hundred troops have arrived at La Cruezat, to prevent disorder among the workmen on a strike there.

Henri Rochefort's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,500 francs. The sentence does not disturb his position as Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, January 22.—The sentence of of Rochefort includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains a deputy in the Corps.

Rochefort refuses to appeal to the tribunal, because the magistrates were not elected by universal suffrage and the proceedings of the court not published.

Prince Metternich, Austrian Embassador, has communicated to the French government a despatch from Baron Buest, expressing the desire of Austria for the friendliest relations with the French Cabinet.

PARIS, January 23.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Theirs made a great speech denouncing commercial treaties.

All the disorder attending the strike of workmen at La Creusat has been repressed by the troops and the strike is at an end.

It is announced that amnesty for offences against the press laws will soon be issued, and a new law for the regulation of the press is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 22.—Advices from Neuvitas and Puerto Principe to January 18th have been received. Nothing has been heard from General Puello. Gen. Goyenech, with five thousand soldiers of all arms, arrived at Puerto Principe on the 12th, from Sante Espiritu. After resting his troops a few days he again took up his march. Goyenech's destination is unknown, but he is supposed to be acting in combination with Puello. It is reported the cholera has re-appeared in that vicinity.

The United States steamer Severn, with the monitors Dictator and Saugus, sailed on Monday for Matanzas. The Spanish iron clad Victoria and frigate Lallah, sail for New York Monday.

One month has elapsed since General Puello left the coast for the interior, during which time nothing has been heard of him.

HAVANA, January 23.—There was a review to-day of ten thousand volunteers. The legion composed of German and American volunteers made its first appearance on this occasion. It made a creditable appearance, and was universally admired.

A proclamation has been issued abolishing all direct taxes in the Island and hereafter revenue will be raised from custom duties only. The cessation of frauds in the collection of customs has tripled the revenue from this source.

ROME.

ROME, January 22.—The Archbishop of Paris on Wednesday delivered a discourse before the Ecumenical Council, full of wisdom and moderation. He was listened to with religious attention, and at the close of his remarks was congratulated by many of the Fathers.

A petition against the excesses of laymen who edit religious journals has been drawn up and numerously signed by the Fathers.

Articles destined for the Exposition of Roman Arts will be received until the 2d of February. The Exposition will be opened on the 15th of February.

ROME, Jan. 23—At the congregation of the Council, on Saturday, there was a protracted debate on the Syllabus, in which many of the most eminent fathers took part. At two of the sessions last week monitory circulars were distributed, enjoining on the members absolute secrecy and brevity of discourse.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 22.—The *Times* to-day discusses the French commercial treaty, and demonstrates therefrom the need of absolute free trade.

London advices are received from Baker's expedition of discovery up to the first of January. They were at the head waters of the Nile. All well.

John Rose has been Knighted.

The British Consul to-day agreed to adopt a fixed tenure for Irish land measure.

LONDON, January 23.—The closing arguments in the case of the Quebec Marine Insurance Company vs. the Commercial Bank of Canada, concerning the propellor "West," were heard before the Lords yesterday. Decision reserved.

WEST INDIES.

PORTO RICO, January 11—*via Havana* January 23.—The grinding of sugar cane has begun in this island. Tonnage for freight is abundant. The old tariff remains in force.

JAMAICA, Jan. 10, *via Havana*, Jan. 23.—There is an immense surplus of receipts in the treasury of the government in this Island, and taxes will be materially reduced during the coming year.

ST. DOMINGO, January 20, *via Havana* January 23.—The revolutionists have decided to attempt a movement in the interior of the island. President Baez fears an invasion by Hayti. The Cabrali forces are stationary in the south western part of the island.

The transfer of the Bay of Samana to the United States is considered settled.

VENEZUELA.

VENEZUELA, January 8, *via Havana*, January 23.—There have been several engagements between guerillas and government troops. Money is scarce and commerce prostrated.

Senor Paul has been appointed Minister to Washington.

The daughter of Mr. Patridge, American Minister, is dead.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 22.—The steamers Caledonia, Java and City of New York, from New York, have arrived out.

CINCINNATI.

Cigar Makers' Strike—Distillers and the Fermentation Period—Seizure of an Alleged Swindler's Effects.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Cigar makers to the number of three hundred, on a strike, held a meeting yesterday and were addressed by members of the international union, who have been attempting to effect a settlement of the differences. The employers insist on a reduction of two dollars per thousand. Although committees have been appointed to confer, neither party is disposed to concede, and the speakers declared the cigar makers must stand firm. They say there has been no reduction in the price of cigars, therefore the manufacturers' demand is without just foundation.

The meeting of the Western Distillers' Association yesterday discussed the reported determination of Commissioner Delano to insist on forty-eight hours' fermentation. No official information had been received and it was determined to take no definite action till the 27th, and in the meanwhile to ask Commissioner Delano to suspend collecion on the assessments. One distiller said the enforcement of the rule had already cost him $3,000, and he would close his distillery before he would consent to be robbed.

R. M. Pomeroy had his office furniture seized by the parties who furnished it on credit, upon hearing of his arrest on Friday in New York. Goods consigned to him were also detained at the depot. The impression here is he undertook to carry on business in the name of R. M. Pomeroy & Co., whose house has been closed since January 1st.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Senate—Not in Session. House—in Committee of the Whole.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general discussion, as if in Committee of the Whole. About fifty members were present.

Mr. STOKES took the floor and made a speech on Tennessee politics and as to the standing of Gov. Senter.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, addressed the Committee in favor of the removal of the capital, though he did not expect the question to be settled in this decade.

Mr. KERR spoke in review of the action of the Republican party, charging it with mal-administration of the Government, and dwelling at length on the evils of a high protective tariff, internal revenue, national banking laws and the vicious currency fostered by national banks.

Mr. LOGAN spoke next in favor of the removal of the national capital. He would at the proper time offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether it was possible, possible and desirable, to remove the capital from the city of Washington. The West, he said, asked to have the seat of Government, because the centre of population fell within the limits of the west; because the great natural, central and natural highways were found there, and because the great vital forces of the nation would ultimately be found there.

Mr. BECK spoke in favor of lopping off the enormous and wasteful expenditures of the Government, a reduction of the taxation of agricultural and producing interests, reduction of the tariff and extinction of the national banking system. In the course of his remarks he stated that over $1,000,000, of which $75,000 came from his own State, was exacted from distillers to pay for the Tilden metre, which is known and admitted to be a miserable failure. But the fee was a pet of the former Commissioner. Those for which $1000 was charged were manufactured at $400 by Miles Greenwood & Co., of Cincinnati.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, spoke against the removal of the Capital. He entirely dissented from such propositions.

The Committee rose and the House at 4.30 adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, died Saturday 3:50 o'clock.

—The town hall in Webster, Mass., was burned last night and Ann Premer perished in the flames.

—Maj. Geo. W. Whistler, an American engineer, died very suddenly recently at Brighton, England.

—Several shocks of earthquake were felt at Virginia City, Nevada, and also in Southern California, last week.

—Charles Lelland was arrested Friday for the murder of Charles Gleesing, near Bellville, Illinois, last September.

—Arrangements have been made for supplying the poor with soup at the city expense, commencing to-day.

—Reports from Ogden, Utah, say that meetings of dissenting Mormons continue daily and attract large crowds of people.

—The Maine Legislature has voted to attend the funeral of George Peabody on the arrival of the remains in Portland.

—The McMeekin House, at Manhattan, Kansas, was burned Sunday morning. Loss $8,000; insured for $3,000 in Home, N. Y.

—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dr. Landis was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $300, for the publication of obscene books.

—Ellis B. Pitcher, a prominent citizen of Providence, Rhode Island, committed suicide on Friday night last, in consequence of the failure of a firm for which he had endorsed largely.

—J. Mcleary Brown, Secretary of the Burlingame mission, has reached San Francisco on route to Washington, as bearer of the ratified treaty between the United States and China.

—Wheeler & Wilson's extensive sewing machine factory, at Bridgeport, Ct., was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. Losses very heavy to New England insurance companies.

—R. B. Caldwell, the alleged American forger, was arrested at Toronto, Canada, Friday night, on a warrant sworn out by Colonel Thomas, United States Consul, and remanded for examination.

—The jury in the libel suit of Eliza P. Buckley, against the St. Louis *Republican*, for twenty-five thousand dollars, returned a verdict on Saturday giving the plaintiff five thousand dollars damages.

—In the United States District Court at Albany, on Saturday, Helen M. Shafer, of Troy, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for fraudulently obtaining pension money after her marriage.

—James Fisk, Jr., was on the floor of the National House of Representatives on Saturday, and attracted much attention. A canard that he had shot John Morrissey obtained some credence at New York.

—The wife and two children of a farmer named Dowd, residing near Vermillion City, Dakota, perished during the storm last Sunday night week, having lost their way while attempting to reach an outlining farm house.

—A meeting of the creditors of Fischer, the absconding Sheriff of Chicago, was held on Saturday. His debts foot up $21,000, and his property, which has been levied upon, is valued at $13,000. His bank creditors are secured.

—A letter from Mackenac, dated January 8th, says that the bodies of six men supposed to be from the ill fated brig Albert Burns, floated ashore near Skeboygan, Mich., at the light house. They were decomposed beyond recognition.

—The case of Adam Van Allen, cashier of the First National Bank of Albany, which has been before the United States Circuit Court for some time past, has been unanimously dismissed by the Grand Jury attached to the present court.

—E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, writes to a friend in Galena, Ills., that his health is slowly but surely improving, and is sanguine of being soon entirely rid of the chronic complaint from which he has suffered for two or three years.

—The remains of George Dennison Prentice, the veteran editor, whose death was announced on Saturday, will be interred to-day, from the Masonic Temple in Louisville, where the body lay in state. He started the Louisville *Journal* in 1835.

—In the Louisiana Legislature a resolution has been passed requesting Louisiana Republicans in Congress to use their influence against the proposed reduction of the duty on sugar, stating that such reduction would result in injury to the planters of that State.

—In the New York Assembly, on Saturday, Mr. Littlejohn introduced a resolution directing Senators and requesting Congressmen to vote for a reduction of the compensation of Congressmen to $3,000 annually, for a reduction of mileage and for the abolition of the franking privilege. A debate arising it went over.

—Admiral Farragut arrived at Portland, Me., Sunday, to take charge of the naval portion of the Peabody obsequies. The monitors Miantonomah and Terror have also arrived there. The funeral fleet is expected next week. Gen. H. G. Hunt, former Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to Portland to represent the army.

—Information has been received at military headquarters at St. Louis that a party of wild Indians made a descent on a camp of friendly Arapahoes and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory, sixty miles south of Arkansas river, some days ago, and drove off a herd of two hundred and forty cattle. A detachment of troops will be sent in pursuit. Depredations being frequently made on white settlers in the territories, some apprehensions are felt that there will be trouble in the spring.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Navy Gazette—District Affairs and the President—The Winnepeg Scheme—The Suffrage Question—Railroad Company Sentenced—Prince Arthur in Town—Ministerial Dinner, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1870.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The following officers have been ordered to report to Admiral Farragut—to report to him as members of his staff at Portland, in connection with the ceremonies proposed in honor of the late George Peabody: Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Capts. J. J. Almy and D. McN. Fairfax, Commander D. B. Harmony, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson and Ensign William H. B. Fraley.

Commander S. P. Baird has been ordered to the Navy station at Mound City, Illinois, February 1st.

An order has been issued to Lieutenant Commander Eastman, commanding United States steamer Nyack, attached to the Pacific fleet, to proceed to Bay San Miguel, where his vessel will act as a depot for supplies for the Darien expedition, to cooperate with Commander Selfridge.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

In pursuance of an appointment made with the President a few days ago, the following citizens called at the Executive Mansion to-day: Jno. W. Forney, W. W. Corcoran, W. S. Huntington, J. G. Barrett, W. B. Todd, W. H. Phillips, Hallett Kilbourn, W. G. Metzerott, S. R. Hrown, J. W. Thompson, Jas. A. Magruder and Alex. R. Shepherd, as citizens representing the business interests of this district, regardless of political complications of the day. W. W. Corcoran introduced the several members of the Committee and stated to the President they had called to ask him to call the special attention of Congress to the pressing needs of our community; to the fact that continued agitation for the removal of the capital was affecting their interests injuriously and paralyzing the development of the district; that the condition of the avenues of the metropolis, the channel of the river, the canal and the existing fact that so large a proportion of the laboring classes were in need of employment, suggested the propriety of such action on the part of Congress as would insure the necessary aid in relieving these pressing wants, by the improvement of the public avenues and property in a corresponding degree with that accomplished by the city government. Colonel Forney and Mr. Phillips enlarged upon the great wants of the nation's capital, and the great good which would accrue by the action of the President in this matter.

The proposed World's Fair was attended to and great satisfaction expressed that the President had given his sanction to the undertaking, by his subscription as well as by the interest he manifested in the affair. The President said he wished to see the seat of Government made such as to arouse the pride of the citizens of the Republic and acceptable at least of the proper consideration of the people of the old world.

Mr. Kilbourne suggested that special attention be called to the fact that we were governed to a great extent by the old laws which existed in Maryland when the District was ceded; that while that State has altered her laws to conform to the progress of the age, but little change had been made here, and as a consequence our efforts were powerless for good.

At the conclusion of the interview the President stated that he appreciated the disadvantages under which the citizens of the District labored, and would help them out to the full extent of his power. The expression of views entertained by the President was received with much satisfaction by the Committee, many of them had never before been brought into contact with the President and they expressed gratification, after leaving, with the manner of their reception and the results of their interview.

WINNEPEG.

The recognition of the Red River leaders by the Hudson Bay Company as the only legitimate Government in Winnepeg has excited much conversation in this city. No force will be attempted against the insurgents, but profuse promises of a trans-continental railroad are made. To change the rapid course of events towards annexation to the United States, it is announced such a bill will be passed at the February session of the Dominion Parliament, and that Great Britain may be induced to guaranty five per cent. dividends on the stock. Minnesotians are urging a land grant from Breckenridge, on Red River termination of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, to the Winnepeg border, with assurances of its immediate construction, as a sure means to check the Canadian scheme.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in joint session this morning, received and heard a delegation from the Woman's Suffrage Convention. The delegation was headed by Miss Dix, but of the district; that the condition of the avenues of the metropolis, the channel of the river, the canal and the existing fact that so large a proportion of the laboring classes were in need of employment, suggested the propriety of such action on the part of Congress as would insure the necessary aid in relieving these pressing wants, by the improvement of the public avenues and property in a corresponding degree with that accomplished by the city government. Colonel Forney and Mr. Phillips enlarged upon the great wants of the nation's capital, and the great good which would accrue by the action of the President in this matter.

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Col. Elfington and others of his suite, and members of the British legation following them. The church was crowded with the usual congregation and a number of citizens and strangers.

THE PARAGUAYAN MATTER.

The report of Judge Orth, Chairman of the Sub Committee of Foreign Affairs, regarding the Paraguayan investigation, is understood to severely condemn Admirals Gordon and Davis and to sustain ex-Minister Washburn. The report has been submitted to the Sub Committee, which meets again on Tuesday night.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature—Reply of Gen. Terry to the Application of Democratic Members—The Administration will Sustain Him.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, January 22.—It is understood the board of officers will complete the investigation upon members of the House who are before them to-night. Gen. Terry to day sent the following reply to the application of the Democratic members to have the question of eligibility submitted to the State Supreme Court:

Headquarters Military District of Georgia, January 22, 1870.—To Col. J. E. Bryant, Chairman, &c.—Sir: After giving to your letter of the 17th instant careful consideration, I have decided that I ought not to submit the questions of law which have arisen in regard to the qualifications of certain members elect of the Legislature to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia. I have the highest respect for the character and attainments of the gentlemen who compose the court, and have no doubt they would endeavor to give an impartial opinion. But I have learned from several sources that they, or at least some of them, have been consulted individually as to the eligibility of several of those cases which have been investigated, and have given an opinion on the facts submitted to them. I think, therefore, that in justice to all parties, the ordinary rule of law, which forbids a judge to decide upon a matter upon which he has been consulted as counsel, should be followed here.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The *Herald's* Washington special gives a synopsis of the legal argument by Gen. Terry in favor of his right to unseat members of the Georgia Legislature, the qualification under the XIVth Amendment, and adds the following: Senators Thayer and Morton, together with Gen. Butler, being apprised of the nature of Gen. Terry's communication, waited upon the President this morning to accept his decision. The President received them warmly and very frankly stated that he had very recently said to both Secretary Belknap and General Sherman that it was his own opinion that General Terry should be allowed to manage the reconstruction of Georgia in whatever way his judgment and discretion might suggest. He believed General Terry to be a sound lawyer, and that he was better calculated to understand the real position of affairs in Georgia, and to know what course ought to be pursued, than any other man. Unless General Terry should do something flagrantly in violation of law, he ought not to be interfered with. He (the President) would have been better pleased had Gen. Terry not asked at all for instructions, as he (General Terry) was invested to a great extent with State power as military commander, and should act on his own judgment. But as he had asked for instructions, he (the President) felt that he was bound to send an answer to the communication. In reply to a question as to what would be his answer to Gen. Terry's communication, the President was understood to say he would telegraph Gen. Terry that the Administration would sustain him in the views contained in the communication. The President further said he would see Secretary Belknap and Gen. Sherman and have the answer sent to day.

It is understood that Secretary Belknap to-night telegraphed Gen. Terrey he might go ahead, with the assurance that the Administration would sustain him.

RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Policy of the Insurgents Stated by Their Organ.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Pembina of the 10th inst., via St. Cloud, Minn., to the *Globe*, contains the following from the *New Nation*, organ of the insurgents, published at Ft. Garry:

"Something as to our policy will be expected from us in this number, and we proceed briefly to define our position. In common with a majority of the settlements we regard the Hudson Bay Company's government as obsolete and never to be resurrected. The Dominion Government, by its criminal blunders and gross injustice to this people, have forever alienated them, and by its forfeiture of all, either receiving or permitting its protection. The Imperial Government we consider to be too far distant intelligently to administer our affairs. The question arises then what form of government is best adapted for the development of this country, and we reply unhesitatingly that the United States republic offers to day that system of government which would best promote order and progress in our midst, and open up rapidly a country of magnificent resources. But in our present dependent condition we will hold it to be our duty to advocate independence for the people of Red River as a present cure for public ills. Our annexation to the United States will follow in time and bring with it the advantages this land so much requires."

CHICAGO, January 22.—A special from St. Cloud says: Letters received go to show that there is less reason than was at first supposed for the success of Fathers Thibault and Dehalberry's mission.

A party of Canadian gentlemen from Fort Garry and Pembina arrived at St. Paul last night. Among them were M. M. Carpenter, of the New York *Herald*, and Williams, of the St. Louis *Times*, who were turned back from their Red river journey by the severe storm of last Sunday.

FROM THE PLAINS.

An Indian Expedition—Murder of a German—Excitement Among Citizens.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OMAHA, January 22.—The Santa Fe *Post* publishes correspondence from Fort Stanton stating that Lieutenant Cushing had just returned after a severe Indian campaign. He killed several Indians and captured a large number of cattle and other stock and property. Lieutenant Teaton, one of the officers of the same expedition, was severely wounded but will recover.

The *Post's* correspondent from Moranma reports a brutal murder of a German named Greisted by some Mexicans, one of whom was arrested. The others escaped.

A Los Cruces correspondent reports that the Indians had stolen a large herd of mules from a rancho near that village. There was great excitement in the vicinity owing to the possession by the Indians on the government reservations of a lot of jewelry belonging to a Mexican woman who was recently murdered. The citizens of Los Cruces, at a public meeting, passed resolutions asking the removal of Lieutenant Brow, the agent of the Oportioses. They allege that he is incompetent and a drunkard.

Railroad Accident.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., January 23.—The mail train on the Tennessee Road, which left Lynchburg on Friday last at 5:20 P. M., experienced a variety of misfortunes. When about six miles from the city some of the machinery on the engine broke and the train returned to town. This occasioned some delay and the train did not leave until 8:45 P. M. When about two miles west of Bonsacks the sleeping car was thrown from the track, owing to the breaking of a wheel, and after being dragged some distance was precipitated down a bank and dashed to pieces. Conductor Nelson and ten others were severely bruised, and Gen. W. G. Roddey, of Mississippi, slightly wounded. The passengers for the South were placed on other cars and proceeded on their journey.

—Capt. Carleton A. Goodwin, formerly of the 11th Cavalry, and Ex Treasurer of Terre Haute, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, in the loft of his stable, at Terre Haute, Sunday morning. Cause intemperance and pecuniary troubles. The deceased leaves a wife and several children.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

MONTREAL complains of too much silver.

HARRIET HOSMER is said to be worth $115,000.

A SNUFF-BOX is certainly a "friend at a pinch."

TAXES are paid in Great Britain on 1,068,221 dogs.

NEW YORK society now has five noblemen and is happy.

DETROIT has passed an ordinance abolishing steam whistles.

THERE are seventy papers in America called the *Telegraph*.

MRS. GEN. MCCLELLAN'S toilets attract attention at Washington.

VICTORIA has been presented with a livetiger by an African prince.

THE moaning of the tied—A husband's grumbling.—*Boston Advertiser*.

MR. DISRAELI signs nearly all his letters "D," and his autograph is extremely rare.

"THE United States of Europe" was the toast at a Liberal Christmas dinner in Paris.

AN Indian, who is a Methodist preacher, is lecturing in Vanderburg county, Indiana.

THE receipts for the Avondale Relief Fund, up to January 12th, were about $131,000.

ROBERT BURNS banquets are announced all over the country for the evening of Tuesday.

AN alligator seventeen feet long has been captured in a swamp near Columbia, South Carolina.

BARNUM is in Havana negotiating for Cuba, to be exhibited in America as a curiosity.

ONE English county furnished more than one hundred tons of mistletoe last Christmas.

A VELOCIPEDE riding youth was recently thrown from his machine, in Liverpool and killed.

THE Board of Aldermen of Wilmington, N. C., is composed of three white men and five negroes.

A "SEA TIGER" that plays with great taste three airs on the triangle, is on exhibition in Paris.

THE construction of iron buildings is said to be largely on the increase in the leading American cities.

FIFTEEN Paris photographers have applied for the privilege of taking portraits of Eugenie's baboon.

THE Salt Lake *Reporter* knows of one Mormon family that has buried one hundred and forty-eight children.

OUT of 392 Ohio divorce cases granted last year, the custody of the children in 334 suits was given to the mother.

EX GOVERNOR ENGLISH, of Connecticut, is again to be nominated for Governor by the Democrats of that State.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, the leading daily of our coal region, calls its "Varieties" column "Screenings."

A WISCONSIN farmer sorts his eggs, sending the small ones to market and keeping the large ones for his own use.

A YOUTHFUL negro is in the Albany Penitentiary for selling a dressed cat for a rabbit to one of the first families of New York.

MASSACHUSETTS contains a thief who stole the oars and tow-line of one of the life boats belonging to the Humane Society.

EVERY day a dove visits a fruit stand in Boston, lights upon the shoulder of one of the attendants, and is fed and petted.

HEAD WAITERS and chief cooks in the New York hotels and restaurants are paid from $75 to $150 per month and boarded.

THE British Australian Telegraph Company has put forward its prospectus on Change in London. The capital is fixed at $3,300,000.

AT Hudson, New York, a disappointed bride recovered fifty dollars off the fellow as payment for letter paper and stamps used up in two years.

ST. JOHN, N. B., and Quebec complain of the decline of wooden shipbuilding, and represent it as the result of the Canadian confederation.

THE members of the Massachusetts Legislature are said to complain bitterly because no Boston paper will publish their proceedings in full.

THE practice of torturing prisoners in order to make them confess, which has been abolished by most civilized nations, still exists in Switzerland.

WHEN pauper babies out at nurse die in Brooklyn, living substitutes are borrowed to be used as vouchers for the collection of the board bill.

MR. A. DAVENPORT, of Hallowell, Me., has in his cellar a pork barrel made of staves that has been in constant use one hundred and seven years.

THE logers by the Boylston Bank robbery, Boston, offer twenty-five per cent. of the money recovered, "as a reward;" the thieves want fifty per cent.

A MARBLE QUARRY has been discovered in Wisconsin, which yields a stone that has the appearance, when polished, of being inlaid with myriads of shells.

AN old lady at Windsor, England, was saved from burning to death by her pet parrot, who, seeing her in flames, called out to her sleeping son, "Harry, get up!"

FROM the 17th to the 31st instant over $5,000,000 in dividends will be either paid out or indorsed on pass books of depositors in saving banks in New York city.

A MORAL debating society out west is engaged in the discussion of the following question: "If a man deserts his wife, which is the most abandoned, the man or woman?"

THE total number of new books and new editions issued in Great Britain during 1869 was 4,569. Of this number, theology claims more than 1,000, while 461 are novels.

AT its last meeting, the Council of Columbus, Georgia, ordered all the hitching posts in the city to be removed, and that each apple stand pay a license of sixty dollars a year.

IN THE State of Kentucky there are nine hundred Baptist churches, forty-three associations, and one hundred thousand communicants, of whom twenty thousand are colored.

THE Methodist Church has grown vastly in popularity with the progressive women since it struck the word *obey* from the marriage formula and opened its colleges in Iowa to girls.

THE "small sewing machine" which some rascal in New York sends to those people who respond to his advertisement by inclosing him $1, is a shoemaker's awl, worth about 15 cents.

A CROSS EYED young man and a young woman similarly afflicted went to an oculist in Elmira, N. Y., on Monday and had their eyes made straight. They intend to be married next week.

THE nervous people of Portland, Me., having been told that the Miantonomah's guns have not been fired for four years, are apprehensive that some damage will be done when they are discharged.

Two joint owners of a house in Paris, Ill., couldn't agree on the matter of moving it. The one who desired removal thereupon sawed the house exactly in halves, and carted off his share in triumph.

AN English Bishop querrulously remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place!" "John," replied the prelate, with an air of conviction, "there's no place like Old England!"

THE First African Baptist Church, in Richmond, Va., has a membership of 4,583, five hundred having been added by baptism during the year. This is supposed to be the largest membership connected with a single congregation in the United States.

IN the vote on the Fifteenth (negro suffrage) Amendment in the Rhode Island Legislature, the Providence *Journal* says that two or three Democrats voted for the amendment, and two or three Republicans against it. Senator Sprague was opposed to the ratification.

A CLERGYMAN lectured in a Canadian town recently, on the subject, "Go it while you're young," and mentioned Demosthenese, Milton, Knox, Arkwright, Watt, Stevenson, Peabody, Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), as examples of men who "went it" while they were young in a good sense.

A PICTURE in a Holland church, "The Sacrifice of Isaac," represents Abraham on the point of accomplishing the solemn act of infanticide with a musket. This anachronism was equalled in this country some years ago, by a popular magazine, in a picture representing the giving of the law to Moses; a neat post and rail fence was shown running along the base of Mount Sinai.

A RUSSIAN officer, writing about the Crimean war, says the difference presented by the captive English and French soldiers was very marked. The former were almost always shockingly wounded before being taken prisoners; the latter often quite sound, and only sometimes bearing a few insignificant scratches. And even if so wounded, the English soldier would not give up his animosity to the Russians, while the Frenchman immediately fraternized with them.

A CELEBRATED photo lithographer of Copenhagen lately surprised the directors of the National Bank of Berlin by presenting to them a packet of notes made by himself, which so exactly resembled the current paper money of the realm that none of the officials could distinguish them. Astonished, and anything but pleased with the discovery, the authorities of the bank requested him to invent some form of paper money which cannot be thus imitated. He has promised to do his best, but his success is very doubtful.

Modern Children.

A late number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* discusses with much vigor under the head of "Children and Metaphysics," the erroneous and hateful practice, so common in modern times, of obtruding upon the minds of children subjects far too complicated for their understanding. In olden times the children of a community occupied in all respects a secondary position. Their dress was simpler and their food plainer than those of grown-up people; their books were few, their amusements slender, their acquirements limited, and their tastes, opinions and inclinations held in complete subservience to those of their elders. But a reaction has taken place, and, in our zeal to improve upon our ancestors, we are in this, as in many other things, in no little danger of running into the opposite extreme. The existence of children is no longer ignored; they occupy a prominent position not only in the family circle, but in general society; their education engages the best powers of the country; their books constitute a large portion of its literature; their amusements are innumerable; their dress occupies the time and thoughts of thousands; and, altogether, they are at least no longer in any danger of being overlooked.

Undoubtedly children *are* a very important part of the community, and deserve far more thought and consideration than was accorded to them in the days of our grandf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120¾.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1870, imprisonment for debt was abolished in Great Britain. The world over there moves, but moves "exceeding slow."

MISSISSIPPI, on resuming her place in the Union, sends a colored United Senator for the short term. This is good democracy, for in the boyhood days of those who are now old men, it was a democratic axiom that the majority should rule. A majority of the people of that State are more or less of African descent.

GOV. GEARY has tendered to Mr. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, the place on the Board of Charities, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Worthington. We are glad the appointment has taken that direction, because Mr. Vaux is a radical Democrat. It is much better such a Board should not be all of one political type.

THE *Commercial* laudates Senator Howard for buying a Purdon's Digest for himself. As we are informed, he did no such thing, but obtained two copies at the public cost. He may conclude to pay for one or both copies, though we do not see why he should pay for both. All we ask, during the present rage for extreme retrenchment, is that facts be accurately stated.

MR. BUTAN, of Beaver, has introduced in the State Senate, a bill authorizing somebody to preempt seventeen acres of land in the Ohio river, twelve miles below this city, opposite Middletown. These acres are a sand bar, and become an island at low water. Large masses of building sand, of the best quality, accumulate there every year, and much of it is brought hither for building purposes. The property thus designed to be obtained at a nominal sum is estimated to be worth $50,000. As it is out of Mr. RUTAN'S district, it is fair to infer he has been imposed upon by some party that had the requisite papers ready to file in the Surveyor General's office as soon as the bill should be passed.

DEATH OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

This far-famed veteran of the Press died yesterday morning at his late residence near Louisville. It is several years since he retired from active life, a worn-out man, although not very far advanced in years, having been born on the 18th of December, 1802, in Preston, Connecticut. He was educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and subsequently studied law, but never engaged in the practice of that profession. His genius and taste led him to engage in literature, and in 1828, being then but twenty-six years of age, he became editor of the New England *Weekly Review*, a position for which his brilliant talents eminently fitted him. He retained that position, however, only two years.

In 1831 he went to Louisville and established the *Journal*, which he quickly made one of the leading papers of the country, and gained for himself a national reputation, quite as much, perhaps more, by his rough, coarse and trenchant wit as by his truly able discussions of weighty questions of politics, and his genuine poetry, as lofty, polished, tender and impressive as any American poet ever produced. PRENTICE was one of the most extraordinary men of his generation. His pen swept with equal power from the highest to the lowest plane of literature, from the most pure and exquisite verse down to the lowest range of personal vituperation and bandinage. He was a highly gifted but not a model man; and although he made himself famous, yet, as we may say of Lord BYRON, we may say of him, his life was a failure. His locality, his surroundings, his dangerous gift of wit and sarcasm, together with his indomitable courage, may all have conspired to prevent his becoming what he might have been. We may apply to him what JAMES MONTGOMERY said of BURNS:

"Oh! had he never stooped to shame,
Or lent a charm to vice,
How had heaven loved to name
This Bird of Paradise!"

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

So much curiosity has been expressed by intelligent persons as to precisely what the spectroscope is, and whether its revelations are of popular interest, we presume we shall do our readers a favor to give a slight sketch of the theory of its construction. This will the better enable them to judge whether it will be worth their while to devote the next two evenings to Professor Barker's expositions.

Till within a very few years, it was not observed but that the colors of the spectrum, those, namely, which we see formed behind our prisms on our girandoles, were perfectly smooth and unbroken, our focus of beautifully blending hues. A few lines, indeed, were noticed by some of the more sharp-sighted philosophers, but their significance was scarcely inquired into. It is just this, however, which constitutes the whole science of spectroscopy. What these lines tell us it will be the object of Professor Barker to explain.

The rationale is briefly this: If you pass through a prism the light formed by the flame of hydrogen gas, you will find the spectrum thus thrown upon the screen marked by certain lines. Note exactly what these are, their number, their arrangement with respect to each other, and the different colors of the spectrum, and you are prepared to recognize hydrogen in any flame which it, in however small a proportion, helps to feed. Do the same for any substance that you can volatilize, or, in common language, *burn*, and you can determine the presence of these elements, also, in in any flame which may be presented to you for inspection. And this, no matter how these elements may be mixed up. Each has its place in the spectrum where it draws its lines—leaves its autograph, we may say. The spectroscope is simply an instrument which gives special facilities for examining these delicate lines, and so identifying the substances to which they correspond.

Now, when it is considered that it makes no difference with this instrument how far the light it analyses comes from, one is prepared for the startling announcement that it stands ready to tell us what the fuel is which glows in the solar fires, and how it differs from that which feeds the light we get from the other luminaries of heaven.

But scarcely less wonderful than the astronomical are the *chemical* announcements it makes. If, in the first, we wonder at the immense spaces through which light brings so faithfully its messages, in the other, we are almost constrained to discredit our senses as we see quantities of matter too minute for even the sense of smell to detect, a million times too minute for the most delicate balance to weigh, declaring themselves with a distinctness that defies a doubt.

Of course, these more delicate observations can be made only by direct inspection, but Prof. BARKER has an ingenious apparatus for throwing out upon a screen the most striking phenomena of spectroscopic analysis. We congratulate ourselves and our readers on the opportunity the University authorities have thus presented us of viewing these wonders—facts that put imagination itself to the utmost stretch.

We may state in reply to the inquiry of many, that the screens will be directly in front of the audience, and the phenomena to which the attention is to be called, will be distinctly in view.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE.

Under an existing statute the County Commissioners of Allegheny county are constituted a board for the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to the general system throughout the State. In all, or nearly all, the other counties this duty and responsibility devolves upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions. It was an experiment, and we think we are warranted in saying that it has not worked satisfactorily.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, or soon will be, providing for a return to the former practice in this county, by investing the Judges of the Quarter Sessions with this prerogative, and, from all we can gather of public sentiment, we think the change would be a popular one.

We have before us the draft of another bill, of which the following is the first section:

SECTION 1st. That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, or a majority thereof, to appoint a competent person, learned in the law, who shall hold office for and during three years, (if he shall so long behave himself) to act as Solicitor for the Board of License of said county, whose duty it shall be to appear before the said Board of License at all hearings for license and cross-examine all applicants for license and their witnesses, touching all matters relating to said application; and if during the progress of the hearing the Solicitor shall deem it necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses to testify in relation to the necessity of said license, or to the competency of the applicant, he may request a postponement of the hearing, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said Board of License to forthwith adjourn the same to any time, not less than five, nor more than twenty days. And the said Solicitor shall cause subpoenas to be issued by the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions to all persons whom the said Solicitor shall name, commanding them to appear before said Board of License to testify touching all matters of which they may be cognizant relating to said application. And the said Board shall have power to enforce the attendance of any person who has been duly subpoened by attachment, and to impose the cost of said attachment on any defaulting witness; and it shall be the duty of the Solicitor to present all remonstrances, filed by any citizen or citizens, against any license without any compensation except as hereinafter provided.

And the fifth section reads as follows:

SEC. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions to collect from each person applying for license, at the time of filing his, her or their applications the sum of five dollars for the use of the Solicitor, which shall be his compensation for attending before the Board of License and examining the bond as hereinbefore provided.

If men were to lay their heads together to devise a scheme by which it would be put in one man's power to multiply drinking houses beyond all precedent, and line his own pockets with almost unlimited plunder, first in the shape of fees, which are moderate enough, and next in the shape of "grease," (to use a slang but expressive phrase,) to make the application slip through easily, they would necessarily agree upon one like this now proposed. Under the working of this scheme, the less merit an application had the more money there would be in it.

Now, we will not say but that the Court of Quarter Sessions *might* find a man so honest, that the floods of temptation which would be brought to bear upon him could not sweep away his foundations; but experience, both here and elsewhere, has taught us that it is not wise to run any needless risks on that score.

There are some good provisions in the bill before us; but the fatal objection already noticed renders it unnecessary to speak particularly of them.

We have heard it remarked that the Judges of this Quarter Sessions would prefer that the onorous and perhaps disagreeable duty should not be imposed upon them. That is very likely; but it cannot be helped. The public interests require that this important discretion shall be lodged in some trust-worthy hands, and there is no tribunal either existing or that can be created more worthy of public confidence than that Court.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD FAVOR PROTECTION.

We have before us a document from the pen of Dr. WM. ELDER, of Philadelphia, upon the subject of "the American Farmer's Markets, at home and abroad," which embodies a large and well digested mass of statistics, interwoven in most cogent argument, showing with all the force of positive demonstration the wretched fallacy that a system of protection of manufactures is inimical to the interests of agriculturists, and the folly of relying upon foreign markets for the disposition of our surplus agricultural products. The document is too long for our columns; but it shall be our aim to use the the important facts drawn from official sources, and well collated by Dr. ELDER.

One of the most injurious delusions to which the minds of many of our countrymen have been given over is, that a protective tariff is adverse to the interests of farmers. The advocates of the policy of free trade speak of this fallacy and urge it, as if it were a self evident proposition, an established axiom. It is not true, but the very opposite of the truth—it is a delusion and a lie.

What was true in 1824, as so strongly expressed by General JACKSON, in his letter to Dr. COLEMAN, is true to this day. He said:

"Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us."

That very year the country began to act upon the wise suggestion of General JACKSON, and for a number of years, under the strong pretection then inaugurated, it prospered rapidly, and no class of people had a larger share in that prosperity than the farmers. That was forty-five years ago; but the same law still holds good, and similar reflections upon what, to him, was an obvious fact induced General GRANT, in his message at the opening of the present session of Congress, to utter these warning words:

"The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. *Self interest, if not self preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country.* It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus."

In these few words the President has well expressed all that the friends of the protective policy are now contending for. All they ask is, *that our industrial interests shall not be disturbed.* In the face of this increasing war upon the very moderate degree of protection we now have, is it reasonable to expect prudent and cautious men to invest their fortunes in extensive and costly manufacturing establishments; for none but such can compete with those of Europe even with all the protection they now have? What the country needs in this matter is steadiness, stability, assurance—the same that England enjoyed for a period of more than a century and a half, during which her people built up and perfected her immense and multifarious manufactures, but which this country has never had; for here, no sooner have we had a protective tariff enacted than a fierce and persistent war was made upon it until it was overthrown. Three times has this happened in our history, and always with disastrous results, in which no class suffered more than the farmers. And now we have another war of the same kind. Are we forever to be kept in this "disturbed" condition? Are we never to have a policy upon which men can rely with safety? Do our farmers want steady markets for their surplus, at prices that will pay them for their labor and their invested capital? We tell them that they can only get them by stopping this disturbance, and instructing their representatives to let the policy now existing be made as stable as anything in this country can be made. Only let our people be assured that the measure of protection now afforded by law shall be continued, and thousands of manufacturing establishments will be started in all parts of the country almost immediately. Then the farmer of Illinois or Missouri will be able to realize more than 73 cents in currency for his wheat, which is all that he gets now for what is shipped to Liverpool. Look at this. We quote from Dr. Elder:

"Putting a bushel of red winter wheat at $1,30 (nine shillings for one hundred pounds), its price in Liverpool on Christmas eve, 1869, we find its value in gold to the western farmer by the following deductions:

Carriage from Chicago to New York	$0 30
Marine Freights	16
Marine Insurance	02½
Commission	03
Handling	02
Charges from Chicago to Liverpool	53½

To this must be added the expense of placing it in Chicago:

	Currency.
Storage and commission	$0 05
Insurance and loss	10½
Carriage to Chicago	10
Handling	03
	18½

Equal in gold to $0.13½.

Total deduction from price in Liverpool, $0.69; leaving to the farmer $0.61 in gold—73 cents currency—per bushel."

Does not this exhibit teach our farmers "the necessity (as General GRANT expresses it,) of looking to other markets for the sale of their surplus?" The time has come when they must either have home markets or none; for they will soon discover, if they do not see it now, that they had better grow no surplus wheat than raise it for the European market.

On the 31st of December last 100,000 bushels of wheat, all from America, were received at Liverpool, and on the 10th of January, 1870, 240,000 bushels were received at the same port, 216,000 of which were from America. On that day the prices were: for red winter $1.25, for red western $1.16.

That's free trade in its practical working. Just about $150,000 dead loss to American farmers on those two lots.

Divorce Statistics.

The article of Professor Woolsey, of Yale College, on "Divorce Legislation in the United States," contains startling facts. The article is based on a careful examination of the statistics of twenty-three States, including nearly all the older ones. The causes of divorce are given in the various reports presented to the Legislatures. In Vermont, out of 571 divorces in five years, there were for adultery, 164; willful desertion, 188; desertion, 60; intolerable severity, 126; for refusal to support, 23; with twenty others, in most of which more causes than one are mentioned. In Massachusetts, out of 1,024 divorces granted in about five years, there were for adultery, 546, or 43 3 per cent.; for desertion, 589, or 45 6 per cent.; for cruelty 122, or 9 4 per cent.; fifteen for intemperance, and 21 miscellaneous. Here the large ratio for adultery is startling. Can this represent the real state of the case? In Ohio, out of 2,681 cases the causes of which are particularly assigned, there were granted for adultery, 625; for absence or neglect, 1,030; for cruelty, 440; for intemperance 196. Of the origin of the applicants for divorce we have no items furnished us, save that in Ohio, the counties where the Catholics form a considerable part of the population fell below their ratio, while the Western Reserve counties have a much larger proportion of divorces than the rest of the State." These counties are composed of the leaders in all manner of isms. In Vermont, the annual ratio of divorces to annual marriages foots up for several years a total of 730 divorces to 15,710 marriages, or a ratio of one to twenty-one. In Massachusetts, for a period of four years, there was a total of 1,021 divorces to 45,372 marriages, a ratio of one to forty-four. In Ohio, in 1866, the divorces were 1,169; marriages 30,479, or a ratio of 1 to 26. In Connecticut, for a period of eight years, the divorces were 2,910, marriages 33,227, a ratio of 1 to 11. From Prussia we have some materials for instituting a comparison between that country of loose divorce laws and the States named above. We exclude the Catholic population which cannot be done with accuracy in the States, and thus the story the tables tells is unfairly in the favor of the latter. For instance, in Connecticut, where the whole number of marriages was 4,978 in 1866, the marriages in which both parties were of foreign birth were 1,208. Now, of these it is safe to say that two-thirds, say 800, were Catholics, who rarely petition for divorce in that State. Deducting them, we have the ratio of one divorce to less than eight and a half so called Protestant, or rather non-Catholic marriages. Prussia in 1865; Marriages of non-Catholics, 84,914; divorces, 2,937; ratio, 1 to 53. These statistics go to show that had as the West is in the facilities it affords for divorce, it has received rather more than its share of odium.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A BALLET DANCER who turned the heads of the amorous gentlemen of the Russian capital, last winter, is a native of Cracow, and reputed to be the intelligent daughter of a Polish Count. She received presents by the score from her admirers, among whom was a wealthy nobleman. He made her acquaintance, and was charmed with her. He offered her a diamond he wore upon his finger for a kiss. She accepted: he gladly gave her the jewel, believing perhaps, with Ovid—

"Who runs a kiss and gains no more
Deserves to lose the bliss he got before."

His suit did not prosper, however, as he had hoped. At the end of a month he presented her with a second, and received a second salute, but beyond that he did not go. At the end of a year he had parted with nearly all of his diamonds, and was as far from success as ever. Irritated by her stubbornness, he sought an interview, and upbraided her for her resistance, "I have no more diamonds to give you," he said. "Then," she replied, "I have no more kisses." "What am I to do? Your heart is made of ice! Give me some word of hope." I can't do that, but I will give you some word of counsel." What is it?" "Never buy your first kiss of a woman. If you do, though you were a Czar himself, you would be bankrupt before you reached her heart."

THE *Commercial* and its friends must not yield an inch on the Reform question so far as the State Treasury is concerned. The Democrats are committed to the measure and will assist a bolter or any other man in trying to secure the State against further fraud. Give us a stringent bill, else some may suppose it was merely a personal matter in crying retrenchment and reform to get Mackey out and Irwin in.—*Post.*

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

[From the Erie Gazette, Rep.]

Our opinion of Democratic politicians in general, as well as of certain of the said fifteen Republicans in particular, absolutely prevents us from looking upon Irwin's election as a victory over the "ring." It looks precisely like a victory achieved by the "ring" over the Republican party. * * The course thus taken by Mr. Lowry in voting a Republican seat to a Democrat, required explanation, and he pretends to justify his action. But the full explanation of the matter totally demolishes Mr. Lowry's specious plea, and shows the Republican voters of Erie county what sort of a Republican Senator they have at Harrisburg. There is still another contested Senatorial seat from Philadelphia. Mr. Lowry is chairman of the committee to report on that. If the Democratic claimant gets it, the Republicans no longer have a majority of votes in the Senate, and the Republican supremicy in the State Legislature is destroyed. Then let Mr. Lowry's scheme of wholesale plunder of the State Treasury follow.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Rep.]

A Senator who has long enjoyed the honors of the Republican party—whose life has been equally divided between intrigue and office holding—who knows, better than any man we ever saw, how to play the demagogue and at the same time fill his purse—has long stunned the ears of the people of Pennsylvania with assertions of his honesty. Like all such assertions, they are false. Chaste women do not openly proclaim their chastity.—Honest men have no need to proclaim their honesty. Every such woman is a natural bawd. Every such man is a natural swindle. And both add to their degredation by being hypocrites.

This Senator lately took up the cry of reform, making the present State Treasurer the objective point of his demagogue tirades. *Former Treasurers gave this Senator large sums of money from the State Treasury for his individual use, as loans without interest.* Mackey did not continue the accommodations, preferring rather his vulgar fury than to violate the law. Hence the cry of "reform" which this model law-maker and flagrant law breaker has indulged in for the last eight months; and it is from this petty personal disappointment, that this revenge has fallen on his party.

[From the Erie Observer, Dem.]

A combination was made between the Democrats and Independent Rebublicans, by which this result was accomplished. It is probable that our friends considered the opportunity too good a one to sow dissensions in the camp of the enemy to be passed over without taking advantage of it. * * The first breach in the solid ranks of the Republican party of Pennsylvania that has occurred in ten years has been made by this movement, and the hard feeling and recriminations, it will produce, will have a tendency to prevent it from ever being the compact party organization it has been in the past.

[From the Norristown Herald, Rep.]

We do not ourselves see how General Irwin can justify the course he has pursued. His most ardent friends do not claim that his election is in the interest of reform. The game was played entirely in the interest of the Democratic party, and this General Irwin knew. The affair smells of bargain and sale, and is an argument in favor of a change in the manner of electing this officer that will probably have the desired effect.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

The bonnie, bonnie bairn,
Who sits picking in the ast,
Glowering in the fire
Wi' his weel-rounded face;
Laughing at the ruffin' lowe:
What sees he there?
Ha! the young dreamer's
Building castles in the air.
His wee cuddy face,
Aglow in lowsie, canty pow,
Are laughing and goddling
To the canting love;
He'll brown his rosy cheeks
And singe his sunny hair,
Glowering at the imps
Building castles in the air.

He sees muckle castles
Towering to the moon!
He sees little sodjers
Fu'ling them a' doun!
Worlds whombling up and down.
Blessing wi' a flare,
See how he lups!
As they glimmer in the air.
For a' sae sage he looks,
What can the laddie ken?
He's thinking upon nacthing
Like mony mighty men;
A wee thing makes us think,
A sma' thing makes us stare;
There are mair folk than him
Building castles in the air.

Sic a night in Winter
May weel make him cauld;
His shin upon his fuffy hand
Will soon make him auld;
His brow a scent sae braid,
O, pray that daddy Care
Will let the weans alane
Wi' his castles in the air!
He'll glower at the fire,
And he'll keek at the light;
But many sparkling slats
Are swallowed up by night.
Aulder e'en than his
Are glamoured by a glare;
Heads are broken, hearts are turned,
Wi' castles in the air!

How to Blanket Horses.

But few persons comparatively understand how to apply a blanket to a horse to prevent him from contracting a cold. We frequently see the blanket folded double and laid across the rump and part of the animal's back, leaving those parts of the body which need protection entirely exposed to the cold.

Those parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to its flank and rump. When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against an injury from contracting cold, we shield our shoulders, neck, chest and back. If these parts be protected the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without any injury to the body, than if the lungs were not kept warm with suitable covering. The same thing holds good in the protection of horses. The blankets should cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and be brought around the breast and buttoned or buckled together as closely as a man buttons his own coat when about to face a driving storm.

Let the lungs of a horse be well protected with a heavy blanket, and he will seldom contract a cold, even if the hindermost parts of his body are not covered. Many of our best teamsters protect the breasts of their horses by a piece of cloth about two feet square, hanging down from the lower end of the collar. This is an excellent practice in cold and severe weather, as the most important part of the animal is constantly sheltered from the cold wind, especially when traveling towards a strong current. The forward end of the horse blankets should be made as closely around the breast of a horse, as our garments fit our bodies. Most horses take cold as readily as men, if not blanketed while standing, after exercise sufficiently to produce prospiration. So long as the horse is kept in motion there is little danger of him suffering from cold; but allow him to stand for a few moments without a blanket to protect his shoulders and lungs, and he will take cold sooner than a man.

Sugared Death.

The adulteration of candies has become of late years alarming, and in order to produce cheap articles manufacturers are adulterating with various extracts, and extracts which are either injurious to consumers or a deadly poison. Many children are yearly sacrificed by the absorbtion into their systems of these abominations inadvertently given by parents. Terra alba, costing about one and one fourth cents a pound, is extensively used instead of sugar, and lozenges are produced by cheap dealers at from two to five cents a pound less than the cost of sugar by wholesale. In the manufacture of gum drops, glue is used in lieu of gum arabic, the former costing but a few cents per pound, and the latter forty cents. Verdigris, Tonka beans, Paris green, chrome yellow, Berlin blue, amiline, and sublimate of mercury, are all used, each of which is either a deadly poison or very injurious to the system.

The common method of flavoring candies, in order to produce them economically, can be readily accounted for. Poisons are much cheaper than genuine extracts. Peach flavors in candied almonds and sugar plums are obtained from fusil oil, which is very poisonous. The bitter almond flavor is created from unadulterated prusic acid; pine apple is produced from very rotten cheese and nitric acid. Candies are made purporting to be flavored with fruits from which no extracts can be obtained. These imitations are all very poisonous. Cheap candies are a means of desolation in numberless households.

Shall There be a Fuller Representation in Congress?

The full number of Representatives in Congress from all the States was fixed, nearly twenty years ago, on the motion of the late Samuel Vinton, of Ohio, at two hundred and thirty-four; and at that figure it stands to this day. A new State admitted after the apportionment under a new census has been made, of course adds an extra member—possibly two; but the number has never (we think) exceeded 237; but this is supplemented by five or six delegates from the Territories.

It is now proposed that the total (excluding delegates) be put up at one jump to three hundred. This would almost necessarily lead to an enlargement of the hall in which the House meets. It is amply large now; but sixty-odd members would strain its capacity.

If Congress decides to increase the number of Representatives, we plead for a reduction of their pay. We consider $5,000 per annum liberal when the two sessions need hardly average five months each; but if we have to pay nearly four hundred members (both Houses,) we ought not to be required to pay them $10,000 each and extras for those ten months. Increase the number, gentlemen, if you will—we are indifferent as to that—but, pray, don't increase the aggregate cost. If we are to pay four hundred of you, try to serve us for not more than $4,000 each per annum!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TO THE RUPTURED—WHY PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF TRUSSES.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill-fitting and ill-y adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of disease. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by the application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measurably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

DR. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants were appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to stew them, to parify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and anti-bilious roots, barks and plants, with an active stimulant and insure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcohol to stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have passed since its introduction has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemic influence, a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent or other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a corrective for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood regulator; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under favorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

NOTICES.

☞ KNAP FORT PITT FOUN-
DRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 12th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7 DIRECTORS.
ja22:d91 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF MARKET AND WATER STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, January 20th, 1870.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ja21:s68 D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY, }
Pittsburgh, January 20th, 1870. }

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. and have also placed Eight per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund.
ELI W. GITHERIDGE, President.
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.
ja22:s87

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1870.

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO. have this day declared a dividend on the stock of said company for the past six months of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half per Share on the Old Stock, payable on and after the 18th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
ja17:s70 WM. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SMITH & COOK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, A. M. Cook disposing of his interest to D. I. Smith. The business will be settled by the remaining partner, D. I. Smith, No. 79 Cedar Avenue.
JANUARY 15, 1870. ja17:s

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN BUSKIRK & CO., as Inspectors of Petroleum, has this day been dissolved. The business will still be Continued by the undersigned (the remaining partners) at the same place, who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the firm.
JOHN G. LOCKWOOD,
ja7:s57 Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth St.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between
GEORGE, SAINT & MORTON,
Has This Day been Dissolved.
E. T. SAINT is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the late firm.
J. C. GEORGE,
E. T. SAINT,
JAS. S. MORTON.
SHARPSBURG, Dec. 4, 1869 ja17:s68

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. CARSON disposing of his interest to Joseph C. Bailiff and Thomas Brown. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to John S. Watson, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.
JOSEPH C. BAILIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES M. CARSON,
ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Bailiff, Brown & Carson I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to my friends for their past favors, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of these favors for the firm of Bailiff & Brown.

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 55 Federal street, Allegheny City Pa., would return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their very liberal patronage during a period extending over a few years, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm.
ja12:s45

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.
JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.
DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 52 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.
JOHN T. LOGAE,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.
JANUARY 1, 1870. ja3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AND
A
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

At 10c. White Huck Towels.
At 25c. White Huck Towels, a great bargain.
At $1.75 a doz., Linen Napkins, a bargain.
At $1.25, White Honey Comb Quilts.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts, large size.
At 50c. Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At $1.00 Knitt Breakfast Shawls, a good bargain.
At 75c. Ladies' White Merino Underskirts, a bargain.
At 6 1-4c. Linen Crash.
At 12 1-2c. wide Linen Crash.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a good neticle.
At 8 1-3c. Dark Calicos,
At 10c. Dark Delaines.
At 50c. All-wool Plaids.
At 25c. double-width Black & Col'd Poplins.

A
WILLIAM
Nos. 180
FEDERAL STREET,
DECIDED BARGAINS!

At 50c. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, latest shape, new clean goods.
At 50c. Knit Shoulder Shawls.
At 75c. Knit Shoulder Shawls, large size.
At 75c. Children's Knit Cloaks.
At 25c. Boys' Wool Lined Buck Mitts.
At 75c. Men's Fur Top Wool Lined Buck Gloves.
At 25c. Men's and Boys' Wool Socks.
At 12 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 40c., Men's Heavy Grey Merino Shirts.
At 40c. Men's Heavy Gray Merino Drawers.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Undervests, good quality.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Drawers, good quality.

New Goods Daily Opening
AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,
78 and 80 Market Street.
ja22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
In order to still further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Many Goods Below Cost.
Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Lace and Lace Articles, Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Sash and Bow Ribbons, Satin and Bonnet Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Cloak Loops and Ornaments, Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL BARGAINS.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
ja14

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Superior American
TABLE CUTLERY
AND
POCKET KNIVES,
Quality Unsurpassed.
Desirable new patterns and all the well-known styles of Table Cutlery. A so in stock, a large lot of CARVERS, BUTCHERS' and BREAD KNIVES of all descriptions. All kinds of POCKET KNIVES.
A RETAIL SALESROOM, open in connection with the General Office and Wholesale Departments.
No. 70 Wood Street,
ja13:s55 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS.
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
Workman, Moore & Co.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES.
Spring and Buck Wagons,
Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ The newest styles of work constantly on hand. Sole AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Co.'s make of SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Live with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:s90

SILVER WARE!
We have on hand and are receiving a very handsome assortment of BEST QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE, which we will sell as low as can be bought in New York.
CASTORS, BUTTER DISHES,
TEA SETS, SYRUP PITCHERS,
ICE PITCHERS, GOBLETS,
SOUP TUREENS, CAKE BASKETS,
SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
ja22

GUM CLOTHING.
COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.
Also, Oiled Clothing of all kinds always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
de23 26 and 28 Sixth street.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. ja5:28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS,
AT
SEMPLE'S,
1 Street, Allegheny City.
New American Poplins.
PLAID AND STRIPED DeLAINES
Very Cheap.
TABLE LINENS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
NEW STRIPED & PLAID PERCALES.
Ticking and Bed Checks,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Hamburg Edgings,
Infant's Robes,
AT
SEMPLE'S,
and 182
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHAS

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. J. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jy24:3

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1870.

Contrary to expectation, and despite the easy money market reigning since the beginning of the present year, the whole operations at the stock and gold exchange were decidedly in favor of the bears. Gold, which sold as high as 122 at the beginning of last week, sold down to 120¾, closing at 120⅝, without much activity. The short interest being closed out, and the amount of gold in the banks and in private hands larger than at any time since 1863, there is little to sustain an upward movement of any magnitude. Strange, however, the majority of our merchants and manufacturers are decidedly of the opinion that gold will and must advance. Perhaps it is essential to their success in their operations; but the dealers in gold, the so called gold room, feel rather bearish and see nothing at all that could stimulate a rise. Even the excitement in France had no effect on the market and the premium steadily declined. Whether an upward movement is intended, similar to that in 1868, is doubtful, since the carrying rate at present is too expensive and the amount on the market too large to make it scarce for borrowing. Formerly a rise in stocks was generally based on higher gold, in conjunction with an easy money market; but now gold may set more independently, and decline while stocks advance.

Government bonds were dull, but rather well sustained during the past week, closing strong and with an upward tendency for the coming week, based on reports that the negotiations between the companies are concluded and that proposed new arrangements give Adams Company the New England States and about 5000 miles west, including the lines of the Pennsylvania Central to Chicago.

Five Thirty Prices. — Canton, 64¾; Western Union Tel., 83½; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 16¾; Hartford & Erie, 8; Pacific Mail, 41¼; New York Central, 94; Hudson Scrip, 88½; Erie, 23½; preferred, 40; Harlem, 138½; do preferred, 140; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Lake Shore, 85¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 90; North Western, 73⅝; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 106; St. Paul, 73½; do preferred, 87½; Wabash, 54¾; do preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 87⅝; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 56; C. & A., 145¼; do preferred, 145; Cumberland, 33¼; Quicksilver, 14¼; Water Power, ½; Adams Express, 64¾; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 36¾; United States, 55¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 26; Dubuque, 109½; St. Joseph preferred, 113; C. C. & I., 16¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 60; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 8; Hecla, 79; Quincy, 25.

Imports for the week: Dry goods, $1,917,159; general merchandise, $3,129,-294.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $74,637,076; currency, $3,539,352; general balance, $81,430,917.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The market remains so quiet that most holders of goods have not deemed it prudent as yet to open their spring styles to public view, nor have they fully established prices, except on a few articles, such as prints, lawns and percales of well-known brands. In the meantime country dealers are buying with unusual circumspection, hoping with dull trade to be able to purchase on more favorable terms next month. Hilly sheetings range from 15 to 16½c. Printing cloths are quiet at 8@8¼c. Sprague's prints, 11½ to 12½c, and all good madder works sell at 12@12½c, except Cocheco, which commands 13½c. Pacific lawns sell at 18 and Percales at 27½c.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—Petroleum market is stronger but unchanged; refined in large lots held at 27½c; small lots at 28@30c. Crude firm at $5,85.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has again been very quiet this week, the volume of business in the aggregate having been remarkably light, though compared with last week, the feeling has been and continues considerably stronger, and prices for both crude and refined a shade higher. Operaters, generally, do not seem disposed to do much at present, preferring for various good and important reasons to hold rack, and the indications at present are that there will not be much stir for the next month or so. There is an almost entire absence of anything like a speculative feeling, particularly at present prices: considerable coin could doubtless be sold at about a cent below quotations, as quite a number of refiners as well as dealers would like to fill their tanks. Refined is quiet, but firm, and shipping does not appear to be much inquiry for it as there is for crude.

Receipts of crude this week, 8,877 bbls; last week 17,893; from January first to date, 42,945; same time 1869, 40,770. Exports refined this week 4,226; last week, 2,438. January 1st to 15th, 12,515; same time last year, 16,000. Sales this week, 7,509 bbls crude; 6,000 bbls refined; last week, 8,900 bbls crude, and 18,500 bbls refined. From the above it will be seen that the arrivals of Crude have fallen off, while the shipments of refined have larger. The decreased arrivals of crude may be attributed to the freshet in the river, the water covering the pipes.

CRUDE.

But a single sale reported, 1,300 bbls, on private terms. Spot or seller this month may be quoted at 13 bid, with but very little offering. Seller's option until July 1st, 13; buyer, same time, 15. Market very quiet and devoid of anything new or important—it was reported that the feeling was weaker above.

REFINED.

The market was if anything, a little weak to-day, without, however, any material change in prices. There was a sale of 500 bbls; January at 30¾, but later in the day it was reported as offering at 30¾. February to June, 31½; March to June, 31½; and July to December 33.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle Eagle Oil Works 80, on account B S. Duncan; Peerless Oil Works 240, on account same.
Total..... 400 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bro. 734 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
H. W. C. Tweddle, 50 bbls ref. oil to J. R. Bartlett, Phi'a.
Citizens Oil Co. 1,112 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Philadelphia.
Total refined..... 1,896 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cotton steady; sales of 2,300 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 5,795 bbls; a shade firmer and good business doing; sales of 8,200 bbls: $4,50@4,80 for super State western, $5,20@6 for extra State, $5@6,10 for extra western, $5,75@6,35 for white wheat extra, $5,10@6,20 for R. H. O., $5,50@6,65 for extra St. Louis, $6,25@8 for good choice do, including 3,000 bbls round hoop western extra to arrive at $5,15. Rye flour steady; sales of 200 bbls at $4,50@5,20. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy and lower; sales of 300 bbls western at 91@1,02, closing at $1. Wheat: receipts of 31,580 bush; 26@3c better and more doing for export and milling; sales of 8,800 bush at $1,13 for No 3 spring, $1,15 for Nos 2 and 3 do mixed, $1,16@1,20 for No 2 do, $1,28@1,33 for winter red amber and western, $1,32 for State, $1 25@1 29 for winter red Illinois. Rye quiet. Barley dull, with sales 4000 bus Canada and western at $1 10. Barley malt dull. Receipts corn 2570 bus. Corn 1@2c better, with a fair demand, chiefly speculative; sales 64,000 bus at 97c@$1 10 for new mixed western, $1 05@1 07½ for old do, and $1 04 for new southern Yellow. Receipts oats 8830 bus. Oats firm and quiet, with sales 20,000 bus at 58@63c for western, and 52@63c for State. Rice dull, with sales 25 tierces. Coffee dull. Sugar dull, with sales 60 hhds Cuba at 11c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet. Petroleum firm at 18c for crude and 31@33c for refined. Pork dull, firm, with sales 300 bbls at 44@58c for domestic fleece unwashed, and 35@49c for pulled. Coal: foreign quiet, domestic selling slowly at $5 25@7 per ton. Leather: hemlock sole steady at 29@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio. Grande. Linseed dull. Turpentine quiet and firm at 45@48c. Sheathing copper quiet at 32c; ingot copper firm at 21¼@21¾c for Lake and Baltimore. Pig iron quiet and firm at $32@34 for Scotch, and $31@35 for American; bar quiet at $82,50 for refined English and American; sheet selling at $11@12 in gold for Russia. Nails steady at 4¾@4¾c for cut, 6¾@6¼c for clinch, and 26@30c for horse shoe. Pork firmer and in moderate demand; sales 450 bbls at $28@28,25 for new mess, $23 @23,50 for prime, and $24@25 for prime mess; also 1,250 bbls new mess, seller March and April, at $28. Beef steady; sales 425 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Pierce Beef firm and quiet; sales of 100 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, $27@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; 150 bbls at $34@35 for new. Cut Meats quiet, with sales 100 pkgs at 11¾@12c for shoulders, and 14@15¼c for hams. Middles firmer, with sales 200 boxes at 14c for Cumberland cut, and 15@15½c for short ribbed; also 900 boxes deliverable in the West at 13½c for Cumberland cut, and 14¼c for short ribbed and long clear. Dressed Hogs firmer at 11¼@12c for western. Lard firmer, with sales 430 tcs at 16¾@17¼c for steam, and 17¼@18c for kettle rendered; also 1,550 tcs steam at 17@17¼c seller February, and 17¼c seller March. Butter quiet at 18@31c for Ohio, 30@37c for State, and quiet. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm, with shipments per steam of 70,000 bush of wheat at 7½d.

Latest.—Flour closed better on low grades, with a moderate export demand. Wheat active and firmer with a good export demand at $1,16@1,21 for No. 2 spring and $1,30@1,34 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull at 58@60c for westerli. Corn very firm at 96c@$1 for new and $1,05@1,07½ for old mixed western. Pork dull for mess at $27,75 bid and $28 asked for February. Beef in fair request at full prices. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in good request at full prices. Lard quiet and steady for prime steam; 17c was bid and 17¼c asked for February. Eggs dull at 28@30c for fresh.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton steady at 24¼@24½c. Hemp—very little doing. Flour, low grades in good demand; super sold at $4@4,25; X at $4,90@5; XX $5@5,25; XXX fancy family $5,50@7,50. Wheat firm, with sales No 2 spring at 90c; No 2 red fall $1@1,05; No 1 do, $1,10; choice to fancy $1,17½@1,30; choice white $1,28@1,30. Corn inactive at 70c; sales of yellow in bulk at 74@75, white mixed packed 76@76½, white yellow 83@84c. Oats slow at 55@56½ for sacks. Barley more active, with sales at $1,05@1,16 for prime to choice Minnesota spring. Rye—nothing doing. Whisky firm and higher at 92@94c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer at $27¼@27½ for heavy. Dry salt meats jobbing at 11c for shoulders, 14¾@14½c for clear rib 15c for clear sides. Bacon—small sales of clear sides at 18½c, shoulders and clear rib nominal at 13@13½@16c. Lard quiet; order lots of choice tierce at 16c, keg 16½@16¾c. Cattle—good qualities active and wanted; prices stiff at 6@6½c for choice, 4@5½c for fair to prime. Hogs quiet at 8½@9¼c; packing to date 224,222, against 224,341 same time last year. Receipts—flour 3,800 bbls, wheat 4,500 bu, corn 6,600 bu, oats 9,500 bu, hogs 300 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Eastern Exchange, 1-10 off buying and 1 10 premium selling. Flour steady and firm, at $3,75@5,00 for spring extras. Wheat tolerably active, closing 1@2c higher; sales at 87½c seller February, and 88¾c for No. 2 spring; No. 3 at 81@83c, closing at 82½@83c; this afternoon the market was fairly active and irregular, at 82¾c for No 2. Corn dull, at 72@74c for old No. 2, closing at 73c; new flat and 66¾c lower; sales at 59½@60½c; this afternoon No. 2 was nominally 73c. Oats dull and 3@c lower; sales No. 2 at 40½@40¾c; closing at 40¾c. Rye inactive and firmer, at 74c for No. 2. Barley dull and nominally unchanged; sample lots sold at 65@70c. Highwines quiet and firmer, at 95c for iron bound. Provisions more active. Mess Pork in better request and steadier, closing at $27@27,25 cash; $27,25 seller Feb'y, and $27,75 seller March. Lard is steady, firm and more active, closing at 16c cash and seller Feb'y. Meats firmer; rough sides 13c; short ribs 13¾c; green shoulders 9¾c; dry salted do 10½c; Cumberland middles 13¾c; short rib middles 14¼c; weed hams 14¾@15c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand at $10,25@10,50 for light and $10,50@11 for heavy, closing steady at $10,25@10,75 dividing on 25. Receipts past twenty four hours—flour 3,714 bbls, wheat 20,046, corn 14,835, oats 19,882, rye 1,164, barley 7,855 bush, hogs 14,578. Shipments—flour 5,409 bbls, wheat 7,067, corn 5,296, oats 6,231, rye 2,610, barley 1,590 bush, hogs 3,341.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Cotton firm at 24¼@24½c. Tobacco unchanged. Receipts light. Whisky firm and in good demand, with sales 600 bbls at 95c. Hogs steady at $9@9 75; receipts 1,500 bbls. Green Meats steady at 10c for shoulders, 12¾@13c for sides, and 15c for hams. Mess Pork quiet at $27@27,25. Bulk Meats quiet at 11@11¼c for shoulders; clear rib sides 14¼c, and clear sides 14¾c; loose ¼c higher for packed. Bacon: shoulders dull at 13c; a good demand for sides at 13¾c for clear rib, and 16¾@16¾ for clear. Sugar cured hams 18@19c. Petroleum firm at 29c@30c. Gold 120¼. Exchange steady at par buying.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—Cotton steady; sales of 48 bales at 22¼c, with a fair demand. Grain quiet. Wheat, red $1,05, white $1,10. Corn, shelled 93@95c. Oats 63@65c. Rye 92c. Tobacco more active; sales of 62 hhds; lugs $5@8,30, leaf $9@ 11,50. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $28. Bacon: shoulders 13½c, clear rib 16c, clear sides 16¾c. Bulk meats: shoulders 11¾c, clear rib 15c, clear sides 15¾c, hams 19@20c. Lard, tierces, 17c. Whisky firm, 93c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Reeves, receipts for week, 4,930 head. The market closed quiet, easy and not quotably changed. Hogs, receipts 8,800; market quiet and unchanged. Sheep, receipts 7,400; market closed dull and heavy; Canadian nominally 18c lower; western Illinois at $3,50@5,25 per cwt for common to extra.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Live Hogs active and 10c lower; sales at $8,87½@8,92½ for light; $9,35@9,70 fair to medium and $9,75@9,95 good to extra. Cattle 10@15c higher on butchers' stock at $4,25 common to fair cows; $5,70@6 for fair to medium, and $6,30@7,15 for good to choice steers.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Flour firm; cities double extra $4,50@8. Wheat higher at 88c for No 1, 83c for No 2. Oats firm at 40@42c. Corn steady at 60c for new. Rye and barley nominal. Dressed hogs steady at $10,@50@11.

BALTIMORE, January 22 —Provisions stronger. Mess Pork $29@30. Bacon: sides 16¼c; clear sides 17c; shoulders 13½c; hams 19@20c. Lard 17@17½c. Whisky firm and held at $1,01; sales of 100 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Cotton unchanged. Flour inactive. Provisions very dull and unchanged. Whisky nominal from bound $1,02.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton firmer at 24½c. Receipts 1860, exports 791 bales.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.
The New and Splendid Side-wheel Str ARLINGTON,
DAN'L MOORE Master,
A. S. SHEPARD Clerk,
LEAVES PITTSBURGH FOR
Cincinnati
Every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for PITTSBURGH at 12 M. every FRIDAY.
This fine steamer is render'd with every comfort and convenience, and no pains will be spared to render entire satisfaction to both passengers and shippers.
For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD.
ja21

NASHVILLE.
FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM.....JAS. RUSSELL, Comr, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAS. FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
ja24

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer NICK WALL.....Capt. THOS. FOX, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 27 h inst.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAS. FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
ja24

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.
FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG and NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MESSENGER No. 2.....Capt. JESSE DEAN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
GRIEST & PORTER,
ja14 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 7 feet 8 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. We had considerable rain yesterday, but last evening the indications were favorable for another change. The mercury was down to 40 and falling and the wind was from the west.

The Kate Putnam, Capt. Russell, is announced for Nashville, and the Nick Wall, Capt. Fox, is up for St. Louis.

Cal. W. Bennett, an old steamboat clerk, is here after an absence of about three years, during which time he has been steamboating on the Upper Missouri.

The Glendale, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday.

The Wild Duck and Mollie Ebert, en-route from New Orleans, left Cincinnati for this port on Friday.

The R. C. Gray left for St. Louis on Saturday evening with a good trip. Pilots—Williamson and Horn.

The Charmer arrived from Cincinnati on Saturday.

The Bellvernon, Kenton, Wananita and Maggie Hays were advertised to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans on Saturday.

The Sallie, en route for New Orleans, was at Louisville on Friday.

The Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, will be the first boat out from this port for New Orleans.

The St. Charles arrived from Cincinnati about 10 o'clock on Saturday forenoon.

NEW PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET "ARLINGTON."—The "Arlington" Capt. Dan Moore's new Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet, is without exaggeration, the finest steamer that has been built here since the Great Republic, nearly three years ago. She was built under the supervision mainly of Mr Andrew Ackley, who by the way has attained, and deservedly, too, quite a reputation in this respect, expressly for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet trade, and is in all respects a complete success as is generally conceded. She is in every way adapted for a packet boat, being supplied with all the latest improvements and conveniences, has every thing requisite to the safety and comfort of passengers, large state rooms, nicely carpeted, neat, clean and comfortable beds, everything that combines both elegance and comfort. The cabin is very much admired by all who have seen it, and while we have seen others that have been more elaborately ornamented with "gingerbread" work, we do not remember ever having seen one that presented a better appearance, where there was such perfect harmony, and everything was so tastefully arranged. The carpets, mantelpieces, furniture, etc., have been selected with great care and taste, and these with the cut-glass sky-lights, cushion-seated chairs, cause the main saloon to present a really elegant appearance. The office is large and very conveniently and neatly arranged, and the same may be said of the gentlemen's barber-shop. The "texas," is also very neatly, comfortably and handsomely furnished, affording ample accommodations for the officers and cabin crew, and consequently all the rooms in the main cabin will be kept exclusively for passengers.

We must not omit to state that the ladies' cabin is furnished and fitted up in a manner that cannot but fail to please the most fastidious, either in regard to comfort or elegance, and is withal furnished with a very fine piano. The state rooms are commodious, the berths large, the bedding clean, fresh and comfortable, and indeed, everything is there that could be desired. There is also attached a nursery, wash-house, etc., etc., so that a family can feel just as comfortable here as at home.

The hull of this fine steamer was built by Latta, Ausburne & Co., at Elizabeth; is 253 feet in length, 38 feet beam, and 5½ feet depth of hold, and is pronounced by competent judges an excellent job. The engines were built by that old and veteran builder, James Rees, and it is hardly necessary to state that they are in all respects everything that could be expected or desired. The cylinders are 22 inches in diameter with five feet stroke. The wheels 30 feet in diameter and length of buckets, 11 feet. The boilers, five in number, 38 inches in diameter, 24 feet long, with two flues in each, were built by Carroll & Snyder. The cabin, as we have already noted, is a perfect model of beauty, and is the handiwork of Mr. T. Cassady, of Wheeling, by the way, he is a good hand to boat. He is a splendid mechanic, knows how work ought to be done, and can tell a good job when he sees it. The painting, and this also is done in excellent style, was executed by W. R. Boggs & Co. Blacksmithing by Patterson Bishop & Dipper, tin and sheet iron work by Ksau & Keller; blocks, tackle etc., by Thomas Davage; queenswares, cordage, etc., etc., by Evans, Gilmore & Dallas; stoves by Garrison & Co.; upholstery by Holtzman & Wiederhold; furniture by Dauler & Son; guilding, mirrors, one etc., by J. J. Gillespie & Co.; carpets by McCallum Bros; chandeliers by Misky, Merril & Thackara, of Philadelphia; and cook house outfit by John Bushford.

Now, we do not claim that the "Arlington" is the finest steamer on the western waters, but we do claim that she combines all that is necessary for a packet boat, safety, elegance, comfort, conveniences, speed, and that she is considerably ahead of anything that comes to this port. She is in every way adapted to business, will carry well on a low stage of water, while in point of speed she will prove a fast boat. Another point, and it is an important one, especially for a packet boat, she handles well.

Now, in regard to the officers of the Arlington, we have only to say that they are old and experienced steamboatmen. Capt. Moore is well known, not only as a popular and clever "steboat" man, but packet trade between Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati nearly all his life, but also at every steamboat landing between here and Cincinnati. The first clerk, Capt. A. S. Shepard, is no stranger. His name is familiar to many who perhaps never saw him in connection with the Diurnal, Winchester, Lexington and other packet boats.

Following is a complete list of the officers of this fine steamer:

Captain—Daniel Moore.
Chief Clerk—A. S. Shepard.
Pilots—W. J. Abrahams, W. E. Dever.
Engineers—John Kennedy, 1st. Geo. Thompson, 2nd.
Mate—W. Romick, chief, David Gilky, assistant.
Steward—Jas. P. Diven.
Carpenter—Dennis Cramer.

The Arlington will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow on her first trip, and every Tuesday regularly thereafter. Returning, she will leave Cincinnati every Friday.

The Lady Gay, reported sunk in the Mississippi, near Grand Tower, at Cincinnati, was built in 1864-5, by John A. Williamson, J. G. Isham, M Beltzhoover and others, at a cost of $120,000, and was one of the finest steamers in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Her length was 284 feet, beam, 42½ feet, hold, 8½ feet, with a capacity of 1,700 tons. She became the property of the A. M. S. S. Company, and is now owned by John Bolinger and others of St. Louis. She was bound from St. Louis to New Orleans.

—The Evansville *Journal*, speaking on the new Steamer Natchez, says: "We are told that the cause of her listing so badly as she went down on her first trip, was water in her hold which her pumps would not reach, and that since her pumps have been lengthened she trims beautifully. Captain Leathers proposes to take a tilt presently at the hitherto unmatched Robt. E. Lee."

—The barge lost by the Allegheny Belle, during the storm Saturday morning, belonged to Mason & Beckman, Lawrenceburg, Ind., and contained about 1,500 bales of hay. About 400 bales of hay and a lot of oats were saved.

—The tow boat Collier lost one barge of coal in the storm of Monday, near Ripley.

—The Kate Robinson was raised under a contract with the bell boat, for $4,500.

—In the 15th the river at New Orleans was two feet below high water mark of 1862.

—The Petrolia No. 2 is offered for sale at Evansville for $4,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 22.—10 bbls oil, J H Parker; 84 hides, G H Anderson & Co; 50 do do, J Y McLaughlin; 1 car bone dust, Seward & Emerson; 1 car bulk meat, E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 400 do do, owner; 100 do do, Dan Weriace; 2 bdls leather, W Flaccus & Son; 10 kgs pearl barley, J S Dilworth & Co; 18 bales husks, W F & G Noble; 1 car hay, 3 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, H Rea Jr; 3 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls liquor, J Adler & Co; 56 sks rags, R Christ; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 2 bales hops, John White Jr; 43 bdls shovels, Myers & Armor, 1 bbl butter, Haworth Dewhurst; 1 car oats, W J Meek; 25 bdls broom handles, W Mardorf; 21 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 1 bbl eggs, J Pettet; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 300 bbls flour owner.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 22.—4 cars lake superior ore, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 11 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Elair & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 car do do, J Reamer & Co; 1 do shingles, Union Planing Mill; 1 do lumber, B Schmidt; 1 do do, W F Richardson; 1 do s bottoms, Mullin & Maloney; 105 bbls turnips, 3 bbls onions, Voigt, Mabood & Co; 20 bxs candles, Meads & Collin; 6 bbls butter, Woodworth & D; 20 cases tobacco, E Hezeleon; 10 do do, L J Blackmore; 73 oil bbls, E Pflaum; 3 bbls onions, 2 sks beans, 1 bxbutter, MW Rankin; 3 bbls butter, 3 kgs lard, W Harrison; 3 bbls cider, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 bbls, 23 pcs scrap iron, Brown & Co; 1 car oats, Graham & M; 8 bbls oat meal, Strickler & M; 15 kegs pearl barley, Rinehart & S; 10 do do, J Cosmer; 50 bbls, 8 casks wine, H Young; 432 sks ear corn, McBane & A; 23 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 40 bbls plaster, S S Fowler.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 22.—1 car barley, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 do do, Robb & Herron; 1 do malt, P Gerst; 1 do barley, Gilmore, P & Co; 4 cks bacon, J H Parker; 6 bbls sausage, Daizell & Townsend; 25 kegs pigs feet, Kramer & Bohn; 20 bbls whisky, L Heilburner; 10 do do, Isaac Stern; 32 bgs corn, F Schield; 5 kegs lard, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 9 hides, Hays & Stewart; 3 kgs butter, J A Graff; 2 do do, M W Rankin; 8 dor brooms, McElroy & Co; 30 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 10 do do, Carter, McGrew & Co; 2 cars blooms, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Jan. 22—10 hides, J Hannett & Son 22 sks rags Godfrey & C; 7 do do, seed, 4 sks wool, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 8 cars r road iron, C Carpenter; 3 do do, care E A Heinbie; 1 pkg poultry, J J Blanchard; 1 car hay, J B McKee; 1 car metal, Rees, G & B; 1 do do, Nimick & Co; 50 sks flour, Henderson Bros; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 1 car grain, Graham & M. 2 bbls butter, Knox & Orr; 1 car grain, Dallinger & S; 1 car hay, H Schwalm; 2 bbls onions, Voigt, M & Co; 22 sks oats, Keil & R.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 22.—1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 1 car ore, Graff, B & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, J Kohen; 1 car lumber, S Walters; 12 kgs oat meal, 1 do wheat, C Yeagle; 180 sks flax seed, M B Suydam; 10 bbls flour, G Stewart; 134 sks feed, M Steel & Son; 175 sks oats, 51 do corn, 2 bbls beans, Rose & Ewing; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 2 bbls eggs, R & A Carson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Consumption.
DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the System.
DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in purifying the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the best, safest, surest and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead directly to it. Every patient should give Dyspepsia a fair trial, for unless the digestive organs are brought into healthy action, the Lungs cannot receive the nourishment from the food we eat, which is necessary to sustain them in the work of purifying the blood. Dyspepsia is the cause of more than ninety-five per cent of all the cases of Consumption. Take the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills to prepare the way for the Pulmonic Syrup to do its work. These Medicines are not recommended as a cure for all, but they will relieve the most obstinate cases, and in the early stages of the disease a cure may be confidently expected.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, with general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic $1 50 per bottle, or $7,50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. de2:d&F

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing nervousness debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with chronic, intricate and long standing constitutional complai ts are positively invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once effectual, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed advantages of the Medical Institute in one establishment, your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Consultation free. Cases treated annually, at office and all over the country, 3,000. Medicines sent free from observation. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for two stamps. de2

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce ocular defects. It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS—reliable—INSTANTANEOUS. Avoid the deleterious trash recommended in book notices, virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has FIFTY YEARS' REPUTATION to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond Street, N. Y. ta21

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"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.
None so good. None so pleasant.
None Cure as Quick.
RUSHTON & CO.,
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Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "Brown Cubeb lozenges." de20

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils will meet to-night.

The alarm of fire from box 71, about half past five o'clock Saturday evening, was false.

The new Allegheny Councils will hold their first regular meeting next Thursday night.

Mayor Callow disposed of six cases which constituted the business of yesterday.

Mayor Callow will appoint his new police force the present week, subject to approval of Police Committee.

The new steamer Arlington, one of the finest boats ever built here, will start on her first trip to Cincinnati to-morrow.

The arrest of the parties engaged in the Allegheny elopement is chronicled in Philadelphia. They will be brought back.

Rev. S. P. Van Cleve has accepted the call of the Leetsdale Presbyterian congregation, and will enter upon his duties next Sabbath.

It is said four hundred and ninety-two is the exact number of applicants for the thirty-nine appointments of police under Mayor Callow.

Taken to Dixmont.—Ed. Ryan, the insane man who was confined in the lock-up all last week, was on Saturday removed to Dixmont.

The pleasant spring like weather of the past few days has had an enlivening effect on trade. Our merchants are pleased with the change.

Allegheny has made a decided advance in architectural taste and beauty by the handsome buildings here and there erected during the past year.

We invite the attention of Pittsburgh manufacturers having spare room and steam power, to the advertisement of Mr. Hallows in to-day's issue.

Saturday morning Mary Steel made information before Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh, against her husband James M. Steel, for desertion. Warrant issued.

Not Candidates.—Messrs. Charles W. Batcheler and David Kirk deny that their names are authoritatively used for the office of Mayor or any other position of honor within the gift of the people.

Thomas Loudron was badly burned in the face and eyes by a slight explosion at Clark's rolling mill, Lawrenceville, Friday afternoon. The accident was caused by a portion of hot metal falling into a cinder box and scattering the hot embers all around. He is not dangerous.

Slight Fire.—About twelve o'clock Saturday night there was an alarm of fire from box 51, which was occasioned by a slight fire in Burkhardt's tobacco store, on Pride street. The fire originated by some paper igniting from the heat of the stove. The loss was very slight.

Murderer at Large.—A telegram was received at the Mayor's office yesterday addressed to the Chief of Police from A. J. Beach, Sheriff of Knox county, Ohio, requesting the arrest of a man charged with murder. The description of the alleged murderer was given but his name was not mentioned.

A new clock has been placed in the waiting room at the Union Depot. It is so arranged that the time of the departure of each train on all roads centering at the depot, will be indicated on a dial. It is an elegant golden up piece of furniture, alike an ornament to the room and convenience to every traveler.

Mayor's Court.—There were forty-two cases disposed of at the Mayor's Sunday morning court. Twenty-two were charged with disorderly conduct, twelve with drunkenness, and eight were vagrants. They were disposed of as follows: Nine were discharged, nineteen paid fines, and fourteen were committed to jail.

Commission Received.—The commission of August Ammon, Esq., of East Birmingham, as interpreter of the French and German languages for the several courts of Allegheny county, was received on Saturday at the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder. The commission is to take effect from the first day of February, 1870.

Look Out for Them.—The "three card monte men" have taken a new lease of life and are again teaching practical lessons to the uninitiated on the cars. Travelers should beware of them. They are very unreliable. Just when a man thinks he has a sure thing and is certain to win, he discovers that there are some little performances with pasteboard he has never learned yet.

Life Among the Esquimaux.

On Thursday evening next Capt. C. F. Hall, who for some time past has been searching for Sir John Franklin in the Arctic regions, will detail his experience among the icebergs in a lecture at Lafayette Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. The Captain will be accompanied by an Esquimaux family, a father, mother and daughter. The lecture will be illustrated by maps and charts of the Arctic regions, and numerous relics of the Franklin expedition. A subject of so much interest cannot fail to draw a large and intelligent audience.

Crushed to Death.

Saturday morning, about two o'clock, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad named Peter Bridge, received injuries at St. Clair station which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. His train was ascending an up grade when a coupling gave way and part of the cars started back again. Bridge was on one of them but found it impossible to check up. A collision occurred with another train at the foot of the grade. The brakeman was caught between two cars and fatally crushed. He died at his residence a few miles distant, whither he had been carried. He was a widower and left two children.

Division of Wards.

There is a talk in Allegheny of dividing the Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny, and making two new wards. The matter, it is likely, will come before Councils at an early day. At present these wards are divided into two election precincts, each of which is large enough to make a ward. In the Fourth ward there are two school buildings, and but little trouble would be experienced in making the change. The Third ward, however, has but one school building, that in the First precinct, and a new one would have to be built in the Second. This matter might be equitably arranged. As it is, one school house is not sufficient, and a new one will have to be built soon. The division, it is thought, will meet with general favor among all interested.

The Poor Insane.

In Saturday's GAZETTE we referred to a case where an insane man was permitted to occupy a cell in the city tombs, instead of being conveyed to some proper place for the treatment of his malady. That case was one of many that have come under our observation, where, for want of properly understanding whose duty it is to look after the welfare of imbeciles, nobody interferes or takes the responsibility of providing more suitable quarters for the victim. Public opinion is unanimous in condemnation of a system which treats the demented in like manner with the veriest criminal. There should be some department in the municipal government especially charged with the care of insane persons in indigent circumstances. Blame should not be attached to any officer of the Guardians of the Poor in cases like that reported on Saturday; nor could we expect the Secretary of that body to resolve himself into a visiting committee to the insane as well as to the sick, needy and distressed. He has proper work on his his hands than any individual can properly attend, having the whole city, from boundary to boundary, to canvass, daily visits to make wherever called and office duties to perform. The city should be divided into districts, four at least, and a disbursing officer to look after the poor appointed for each. Then we could demand and exact closer attention to the wants of the suffering, sane or insane. In the absence of such regulations, however, we would suggest that when an insane person is found, homeless and friendless, that the Mayor, instead of permitting him to occupy a prisoner's cell, should immediately send him to the office of the Guardians of the Poor, where a conduct to the City Poor Farm will be furnished promptly or some good reason for a failure to do so be given.

COUNTY FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Report of Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, of the Affairs of the County for the Year 1869—The Receipts and Expenditures—The Work House—Licenses, &c.

The report of Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year 1869, was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, when it was approved and ordered to be printed. The report is very elaborate in its preparation, giving in detail every item of expense incurred and revenue received by the county during the year. Accompanying the report is a statement of the County Treasuer, Joseph F. Denniston, Esq., showing the amount collected, paid out and remaining in the Treasury Jan. 1st, 1870.

As the report will be printed and circulated throughout the county, we have only made a brief synopsis of it.

CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

The following is a summary of the expenditures as shown by the Controller's report of warrants issued during the year 1869:

Amount issued for Funded Debt paid off including $25 000 Work house bonds	$ 27,250 00
Amount issued for judgment interest and expenses on U. S. bonds	125,561 08
Amount issued for surplus Sinking Fund	7,042 90
Amount issued for interest of volunteer, Work House bonds	7,760 50
Amount issued for Annual Sinking Fund	25 000 00
Amount issued for Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	1,556 73
Amount issued for improvement expenditures Court House and Jail	58,190 96
Amount issued for ordinary county expenses	195 383 32
Total	$447 744 59

Of this amount there is but the small sum of $25,37 outstanding, the remainder of the warrants having been presented to the Treasurer and paid.

In speaking of the financial affairs of the county the Controller says:

The aggregate ordinary expenses of the county for 1869 do not exceed those for 1868. The funded debt has been reduced during the year $127,363,17; the interest account in a corresponding proportion and the net deficit, "county liability," is $106,785.07 less on January 1st, 1870, than on January 1st, 1869.

The State officers comprising the Revenue Board have assessed on the personal property of Allegheny county, for 1869, a net State tax of $47,755 60. The amount of such tax returned by the county assessors for collection is $7,000. To meet this deficiency and the amount for 1870 an increase of two mills to the present rate of county tax will be required during the current year. This is practically compelling real estate which is exempt by law to pay the State tax default on personal property, which if fairly returned would be sufficient to liquidate the claim. So long as the present defective system of assessment is permitted this anomaly will continue.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The Treasurer's account is stated as follows:

Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1869	$ 139 702 63
State tax collected	372 923 9-
County tax collected	35 3-3 71
Work House tax collected	27 7-0 70
Improvement tax collected	54,090 78
Amount received from miscellaneous sources	27 222 70
Total	633 151 28
Amount of Warrants paid	447,703 72
Leaving balance in Treasury of	$ 185 297 06

The total liabilities of the county are as follows:

Funded debt	$2 320 304 06
Floating debt	149 197 11
Total	$2 484 502 07

The assets are:

Balance due from Treasury, balance Sinking Fund, outstanding taxes and A. V. R. R. Bonds	$ 256,666 47
Total deficiency	$2 232,441 60

VALUATION.

The total valuation of Allegheny county is $41,075,959, distributed as follows:

City of Pittsburgh	Real Estate,	$15,320,780	
" "	Personal,	443 934	
" "	Occupations,	2,116 676	18,080,789
City of Allegheny	Real Estate,	$6,964,542	
" "	Personal,	280 5-0	
" "	Occupations	1 297 350	7,577,387
Eighteen Boroughs	Real Estate,	3,405 475	
" "	Personal,	117 410	
" "	Occupations	1,257 462	4,780,223
Thirty-nine Townships	Real Estate,	$ 8 9-8,0-0	
" "	Personal,	342 6-8	
" "	Occupations	1,257 462	11,087,580
Total Valuation			$ 41,087,580

NUMBER OF TAXABLES.

	Resident.	Non Res.	Total.
City of Pittsburgh	21 824	2,4-6	24,230
City of Allegheny	13 3-2	1,191	14,273
Boroughs	10,5-5	865	11 410
Townships	18 839	1,703	20,242
Total	63 998	6,155	70,153

WORKHOUSE.

The total expenditures of the County Work House to January 1, 1870, is $289,-019 17. Of this sum, $64,469 50 have been expended since last report.

LICENSES.

The revenue received from liquor license during the year 1869 netted the sum of $50,75805.

The report will be printed and ready for circulation during the present month. It has been prepared with great care, involving a great amount of labor, and reflects credit on Mr. Lambert.

OBITUARY.

The Death of George Negley—Resolutions of Respect to His Memory.

At a meeting of the teachers and students of the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., the Principal having announced the death of George Negley, late a student of the Institution, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God in those ways of wisdom which, though not understanding, we would always acknowledge to be good, has in His providence seen it best to call from us to Himself one of our number; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in the death of George Negley, his teachers have parted with one whose ready obedience, industrious habits and quick intelligence had won their hearts; his classmates with a friend whose courage and kindness were as attractive as they were endearing.

Resolved, 2. That while the death of our young friend gives us sorrow, we take a pleasure, mingled though it may be with sadness, in recalling his bright, cheery ways; his frankness and manliness in health are above all his patience and gentleness in sickness.

Resolved, 3. That we offer to the family of the deceased the tribute of our sympathy. His boyhood was a prophecy of a manhood that would confer honor upon a name already honorable. Though the hope of expected friends is crushed, we are glad they may know that he whom they so affectionately loved on earth is now, with cap tles and tastes greatly ennobled, fulfilling in a far higher sense his boyhood promises.

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also, that they be published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, Philadelphia *Press* Lancaster *Express*, and Lancaster *Inquirer*.

JANE E. LEONARD,
CHAS. WALTON,
A. S. HOSTETTER,
HOWARD JONES,
N. C. FETTER,
HARRY JENKINS,
} Committee.

"To the Rescue."

The Academy of Music was again crowded Saturday evening by one of Pittsburgh's finest audiences, assembled to hear Miss Anna E. Dickinson's second lecture, "To the Rescue." Owing to a delay of the train, it was near nine o'clock before the lady appeared on the platform. As had been expected, the lecture was mainly a plea for woman suffrage—a rational, logical, earnest advocacy of the cause to which the fair speaker has devoted her energies, time, and remarkable talents. It was delivered with unusual vigor and earnestness, and abounded in passages and illustrations brilliant and fervid, into which she seemed to have breathed all the intensity of the most intense nature. A peculiar feature was observable in the absence of that tartness and disposition to rant and scold, of which she has been so often accused. It was simply throughout a calm, strong, persuasive, and withal lengthy eloquent argument in favor of according to woman the privileges of the ballot as her right, and as a means of purifying that which now is a most fruitful source of corruption. About an hour and a quarter was occupied in its delivery, during which the attention of the large audience was fully absorbed. The applause, neither unfrequent nor lagging, attested the hearty cordiality and enthusiasm with which the sentiments were received.

Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, will deliver the next lecture of the course Thursday evening, January 27.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Edwin Forrest, the Tragedian, will commence an engagement of five nights at the Opera House. "Richelieu" will be presented, and from the appearance of the diagram there will be few if any vacant seats after the office closes this afternoon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Wednesday evening the Lingard troupe will commence an engagement at the Academy of Music. The great popularity of this troupe in the East is an evidence of its excellence, and we anticipate that their brief engagement at the Academy will be attended with unusual success.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—The usual Saturday business was disposed of, after which the Court heard the argument of counsel on a motion for a compulsory non-suit in the case of McClurkan vs. Thompson. Decision reserved.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

134. Reineman vs. Hervey.
34. McCullough vs. White, Trustee.
82. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Baker & Hanlon.
86. Flinn vs. Graham.
106. Smith vs. Yough. Iron and Coal Co.
110. Citizens Oil Ref'g Co. vs. Dilworth & Benny.
112. Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
114. Nichols vs. Modes.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

SATURDAY, January 22.—The regular Saturday's business was transacted in which there was nothing of special importance to the public, except the report of the Controller, which was presented, approved and ordered to be printed.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

384 Shields vs McAboy.
22 Roger & Bro. vs Hays.
41 Bradshaw vs Duff
67 Fisher vs Tavior.
76 Delaney vs Baldwin.
81 Christ et ux. vs Detman.
82 Weibel vs same.
83 Murray vs Schreiner.
102 Shaffer vs Wolf.
103 Elliott vs McAboy.

No. 98 is fixed for trial on Tuesday.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

SATURDAY, January 22,—The usual Saturday business was transacted after which the following persons were sentenced.

Michael Hogmeyer, found guilty of an assault and battery on oath of Fredoline Bausinger, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and stand committed until complied with.

Henry Hirshhauser, convicted for keeping a ferocious dog upon oath of William Schettler, was ordered to pay a fine of five dollars and abate the nuisance.

William Heckert, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and undergo six months imprisonment in the workhouse.

Margaret, Andrew and Jane Phillips, for surety of the peace, on oath of George Hunter, was discharged by the Court on payment of costs.

George McCombs, convicted of insulting an Alderman in the execution of his office, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of the prosecution.

George, Fanny and Anna Hunter, surety of the peace, on oath of Margaret Phillips, sentenced to pay the costs.

In the case of Geo. F. Harbaugh, wife desertion, settled on the defendant paying the full amount of dues yearly instead of weekly.

Edward Lynch, an Alderman of the Fifth ward, was the next person called up for sentence. Lynch had been found guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and two bills, one for assault and battery. Judge Stowe, before passing sentence, gave the Alderman a wholesome lecture, which he should profit by in the future to save himself from further discredit. The sentence of the Court was, in the assault and battery case, that he pay a fine of five dollars, the prosecution and two months in the Workhouse; and in the misdemeanor in office conviction, a fine of five dollars, the costs of prosecution and eight months imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Thomas Whittaker, convicted at the last term of Court, of perjury, was then called up for sentence. As in the former case, Judge Stowe addressed the prisoner, alluding to the enormity of the crime of which he had been found guilty, and to the extent to which professional inforcing was carried on, and also to the unlawful measures to suborn perjury engaged in it. Whittaker was then sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, the costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary of five years and two months.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Saturday, January 22, 1870:

John Nelson to James Hay, October 1, 1869; lot 35 ann 36, Semple's Plan Co.tre Street Allegheny; $1,500.

George Wellengal to M. Rogers, Nov. 1, 1869; lot 50 by 120 feet on Main street, Temperanceville; $600.

Robert A Manlstein to Wm. Mendler, Nov. 18, 1868; lot 20 by 107 feet on Bonnaffy street, Allegheny; $1,000.

George Philhale to James W. Knox, Jan. 18, 1870; 1 1-4 in Garden street, South Pittsburgh; $200.

A. Ammon et al. to Thomas Ogden, Jan 9, 1869; lot 30 ft. 6in. front on Main street, Birmingham; $700.

John Jacob et A. M. Wolf, March 27, 1869; lot 24 feet on the East on Arnold street, 200 feet Penn avenue, Pittsburgh; $1,200.

Rila Fetch F. Denny to Mary A. McDonald, April 4, 1869; lot 12 by 37½ feet on Beech street, Allegheny; $600.

Alf. McDonald to Adelaide Howard, Jan. 1870; lot 24 by 187½ feet on Beech street, Allegheny; $600.

E. Harding's heirs to Henry Manchester, Jan 7, 1870; lot No. 31, Harding's plan, Shaler township; $250.

C. C. Boyle to John Read, Jan. 21, 1870; lot 40 by 120 feet on Sheffield street, Allegheny; $2,800.

W. B. Rankin to Thos. Rourke, Jan 18, 1870; lot 60 by 124½ fee, on Tannehill street, Pittsburgh; $600.

Wm. Stewart to John Bunnan, Jan. 18, 1870; lot 20 by 50 feet on Veto street, Allegheny; $800.

Samuel W. Gilmy, Sheriff, to Jas. A. Jones, Dec. 4, 1869; lot in Temperanceville; $300.

Thos. Evenson to Adam Reifer, Sept. 3, 1869; lot 21 by 72 feet; corner of Franklin and Manhattan street, Allegheny; $2,000.

Ann Finkenstine to M. McCarem, Jan. 18, 1870; lot 20 by 70½ feet on Jefferson street, Allegheny; $1,300.

Olivercia Wharton to James Brown, Dec. 31, 1868; lot 20 by 120 feet, Jane street, East Birmingham; $1,200.

All About a Dog.

John Carroll and Terrence McMannus are neighbors, and reside on Fourteenth street, in the Ninth ward. Terrence, it appears, was at one time the owner and possessor of an English terrier, which he valued at a high figure. Said terrier was a friendly creature, and often visited the neighbors. A few days since it went to Carroll's, where it remained. Yesterday morning Terrence ascertained that his dog was at Carroll's, and started forthwith to recover it. He went into the house rather unceremoniously and demanded the dog, and was informed that the dog was hot there; that the only dog on the premises was the property of Mrs. Carroll. Terrence became indignant, and a row ensued, which not only collected a crowd of citizens, but a couple of policemen, who took both Carroll and McMannus to the lock-up. As the dog had been the cause of the difficulty, it was also taken in custody by one of the officers and carried to the station house, and Mrs. Carroll followed. When the case had been stated to Captain Graham, he discharged the dog and locked McMannus and Carroll up for disorderly conduct. Mrs. Carroll took charge of the dog, and without waiting to see what would be done with her husband, took her departure.

Wife Whipping.

Saturday morning Mrs. Margaret Ireland, a colored lady, appeared before Alderman McMasters and lodged two informations against her husband, Louis Ireland, for assault and battery and surety of the peace. Louis, she alleged, came home the evening previous, and not finding his supper ready, was very angry. To regulate affairs he proceeded, she says, to tie her fast, and then, after divesting her of her clothing, with a heavy rope gave her thirty lashes, when the neighbors came in and stopped him. She threatened to sue him next morning, whereupon, she alleges, he made all sorts of violent demonstrations, and finally carried off all her clothing, thus intending to prevent her leaving the house. She borrowed clothing of the neighbors and was enabled to make her appearance at the Alderman's office. The accused was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

Choice Candies.

Almond,
Walnut,
Fruit,
Chocolate Cream,
Cocoanut,
Mountain Tea,
Rose,
Vanilla,
Pine Apple,
Lemon,
Everton Taffy,
Cocoanut Taffy,
Caramels and
Cough Candy,
Manufactured and sold by
GEO. BEANEN,
At 112 Federal street,
Allegheny City.

Frosted Glass.—Quite a number of gentlemen yesterday met in a saloon in our city, when the party called for ale. After imbibing they replaced their glasses on the table, when the phenomenon of a perfect imitation of frosted glass was portrayed. The bar-tender explained the mystery by informing them that it was the rich cream from Pier, Dannals & Co.'s ale, which always adheres to the side of the glass when the ale is emptied.

Choice Canned

Fruits and Vegetables
At the very lowest
Rates
At 112 Federal street,
Allegheny City.
GEO. BEANEN. 2.

Collecting a Board Bill.

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the practice indulged in by police magistrates of prostituting the criminal law for the collection of civil debts, and have always condemned it. There are, however, cases of this character in which the magistrates are excusable to a certain extent, as they are imposed upon by prosecutors, who, in order to collect their money, will make statements to the alderman or justice which the facts of the case do not warrant, and whenever such cases occur the magistrate should promptly dismiss the case on hearing the facts. A somewhat remarkable case occurred on Saturday evening which was an attempt of one Charles F. Good to collect a board bill from John Weikand. About seven o'clock in the evening Good came into the Station House having Weikand in charge, and asked Capt. Graham to lock Weikand up. The Captain, who is very judicious in the discharge of his official duties, asked what charge he had against the man and by what authority he arrested him. Good replied that Weikand owed him for two weeks board and was going away without settling his bill; that he had followed him to the Union Depot, where with the assistance of an officer he had arrested him, and that he must be locked up. The prisoner made a statement to the Captain that he owed Good for two weeks' board, but that he had no intention to cheat him out of it. He was going East for his family, and had not the money to spare, or he would pay the bill, but would settle it as soon as he returned. The Captain told him that he could go if he desired, as he had no charge upon which to detain him. Good rushed out of the watch-house to an Alderman's office and made information charging Weikand with obtaining board under false pretanse. A warrant was issued, and the accused arrested and locked up. What further disposition was made of the case we know not, as the man was not in the lock-up yesterday morning, and we were unable to learn what had been done with him.

Benefit of Life Insurance.

"FREEPORT, PA., January 19, 1870.

"Received from the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, One Thousand Dollars in full, for Policy No. 178, on the life of my late husband, Jacob Osterman, whose death occurred December 10, 1869.

"SARAH OSTERMAN"

The above receipt from widow Osterman is another proof of the benefit of Life Insurance. Mr. Osterman was only insured about two months previous to his death, and had always been a healthy man until within about two weeks previous to his death—showing how wise it is for a man to make a provision while in health for the protection of his family, who are depending on him for a support and for an education. This is the second payment of losses by this company. The first was to the widow of James L. Anderson. The prompt manner in which this company adjust its losses should encourage those desiring to make an investment of this kind to remember the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company, it being the only purely mutual company in Pennsylvania.

Card.

Wm. Semple, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and a kind and discriminating public, for their very liberal patronage extended to him for so many years, and respectfully informs them of his return from the different markets with a large stock of goods, and some extra bargains in fancy and staple goods suitable for the present season, which are now open for inspection, and as usual will be offered at very low prices, thereby rendering all clearance sales unnecessary. During the past season, owing to the great throng many of our customers could not be waited on. In the future, arrangements will be made so that all can be waited on promptly, pleasantly and profitably, by able and experienced assistants, at 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Hardships of the Indian Fighters.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has interviewed a Lieutenant on the plains and gathered from him a lengthy tale of woes. We quote a portion that will be of interest to those having friends on the frontier whom they wish to see. An officer who has had much experience in the plains fighting Indians said to me the other day: "You have little idea of the life we lead, and what gross injustice is often done us by the people, the editors, and Congress. Early in the spring we go out with our cavalry, and from April to December we are on the go constantly. Often without shelter and on short rations we ride hundreds of miles over wild and desolate regions in pursuit of the Indians, and when we get to see a newspaper we find it has been reporting us as hunting Indians with brass bands and cannon. Lying out in the rain at night, and riding hard all day, soon makes us old and stiff, and when we can't go any more we are retired on half pay, or more frequently turned out of the army on a year's pay, and left to make a living as best we can in our old age. A cavalryman on the plains rarely rides less than 2,000 miles per year, and does not come into the forts until November or December, when the cold drives him in. During the whole of the summer neither officers nor soldiers are with their families, who remain in the forts or go east on visits to friends. When the troops come in for the winter they are generally greatly reduced in numbers, and horses and men much broken down."

"Then you rest," I said. "Not exactly," he replied, "for then our work begins in preparing for the next campaign. First, recruits are sent for, and these must be 'set up'—that is, drilled, taught how to take care of their arms and accoutrements, how to ride and care for their horses; and what a labor is involved in this you may know when I tell you it takes five years to make a man a first-class cavalry soldier. Drills, dress parades, schools for officers and non-commissioned officers, feeding up old horses, curing sore backs and getting new mounts and equipments, occupy the whole winter, and early in April, or as soon as the prairie grass grows, we are off again."

"When do you go on leave?" I inquired. "It is customary to go east on leave of absence once in two years; but few officers now can afford to go oftener than once in five years, because the government takes away one-half of an officer's pay if he is absent from his post thirty days, and as an officer can't go home from the frontier and return in thirty days, most of them cannot go at all, for they are unable to lose so much pay. I have known officers who waited three years to go on leave, and then gave it up because they could not save money enough to pay their expenses."

"Why does it cost so much?" "Because the distance is generally two to three thousand miles, and the fare will amount to over two hundred dollars, and then the officers who know of the great prejudice in the East against the army, buy a citizen's suit to travel in, and thus avoid notice and comment. These expenses, with the cost of living, amount to a great deal, so that an officer cannot well go home on less than four or five hundred dollars, and it takes years to save up that much."

Down Into the Depths.

Although, for so far this winter, the skies have been unusually compassionate in not aggravating with continuous, intense cold the hunger and rags of poverty, yet an occasional bleak shaft from the north transfixes a houseless wanderer at the cruel corner of some of our streets.

Early on Friday morning, a poor young waif, apparently of the past night, with her delicate figure sculptured relentlessly through a thin cotton dress, was found, almost famished, leaning against a lamp post in a street leading into one of our principal thoroughfares. Her condition having been recognized by a kindly house-maid who had been dusting mats at a neighboring door, the wretched sufferer was humanely led into the basement, where, after some time, she was restored to life and animation.

Subsequent inquiries revealed the fact that she was the daughter of once respectable and wealthy parents, who had lost everything—pride, virtue, and fortune—in the wine cup, and who recently, after dying paupers, had left her on that bitter Friday morning without a home, a hope, or a crust in the world. When discovered, she was blindly groping her way towards the river, to end her miseries, rather than enter upon a career of shame.

Her touching and simple story reaching the ear of the lady of the house, she was summoned to her presence; when, strange to tell, it was ascertained, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that she was the child of a once dear friend, who had been lost sight of for years, but who, through a singular interposition of Providence, was now restored in the person of her daughter.

Prof. Blot's Central Kitchen—Good-bye Ma'am.

Prof. Pierre Blot will open his "Central Kitchen," at 105 Hamilton street, Brooklyn, on Monday, for the purpose of supplying families with well cooked food at extremely low prices.

A regular bill of fare is made out daily and furnished to customers. From this bill, which comprises two kinds of fish, two of soup, four of meat, four of vegetables, four of cake, &c., selections for any or all of the next day's meals may be made; and as the price of each dish is marked, the customer knows just what his morrow's food will cost him. The dishes ordered are put up in portable kitchens, so constructed as to keep their contents warm for several hours, and delivered at the door at the hour designated in the order. The empty vessels are collected when the meal is over, and taken back to the "kitchen" by servants employed for that purpose. All the culinary arrangements and operations are under the direction of Prof. Blot, who is assisted by a corps of the best French cooks.

Prof. Blot demonstrates that he is enabled to furnish food of the best quality, cooked in the best manner, at about what the individual purchaser now pays for the raw material at the grocer's and the butcher's. In his bill of fare, which is varied from day to day, are dishes which, besides being better cooked than by the general run of amateur house wives, are marked at one-half and one-third the prices for which the same articles can be bought at retail. For instance, he furnishes broth at from 10 to 20 cents a pint; beef tea, 40 to 60, soups, 15 to 30; gumbo, 25 to 40; fish, such as flounder, haddock, porgy, &c., in season, from 12 to 30 cents a pound; bass, pickerel, halibut, &c., 20 to 40; sheepshead, salmon, &c., 30 to 75; boiled beef, 20 to 30; vegetables, 5 to 25, according to kind and season; *a la mode* beef, 40 cents; shoulder of mutton (boned), 25 cents; and roast game, game pies,, &c., &c., at about what the material costs in market. Desserts of all kinds are marked at very low figures.—*N. Y. Evening Post—January 8th.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* writes thus of Caroline Richings: "I think Caroline Richings is more deserving of the respect and admiration of opera goers than any other artiste on the American stage. She is the mother of English opera. She has watched it, and tended it, and brought it up through evil report and good report. She stood by it in its stormy days and rejoiced in its sunshine. Through days and nights of incessant labor no other woman could have endured, year in and year out, she perfected it. She sang in sickness and in health. She has endured work enough to kill a dozen ordinary women. She has always fulfilled her promises; has always given the public just what she engaged to do. And when at last the clouds seemed breaking and the sun coming out—when the good seed she had sown was just blossoming in the promise of a full fruition—she loses some of her best artists, who go over to a rival troupe. Nothing daunted the little iron woman gets together the best she can, and keeps on her way through the blackest of discouragements. And she has got grit enough to spend her last dollar in the fight."

DIED:

REID—Saturday evening, January 22d, 1870, Bessie E., daughter of Rev. William J. and Mary E. Reid, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, (Monday,) Jan. 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 14 Federal street.

WALTETT—On Saturday, Jan. 22, JOHN WALTETT, aged 89 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon from his late residence, near Claremont, Indiana township THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Devore's, No. 104 Grant street, at 8½ o'clock.

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